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SUPERIORITY OF GERMAN FORCE IN STORMING BESIEGED CITADEL ADMITTED BY RED NEWS ORGAN

Izvestia Says Nazi Attack Upon Stalingrad Surprising

TEREK IN SHAMBLES

Fuehrer's Headquarters Announce Vladimilovski, Important Rail Center, Captured

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 20.—The Canadian Navy Department announced today that the Canadian destroyer, Ottawa, 1,375 tons, was sunk and the captain and the entire crew are missing, it is reported by Reuters from Ottawa. The date and place of the incident are not announced.

Hand-to-Hand Battles Rage

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, September 21.—Street fighting in Stalingrad is reported by the Izvestia as follows, it is reported from Moscow;

"The gruesome street fighting is still continuing at Stalingrad and particularly in the northwestern section, the fighting is most harrowing. In several positions in that sector, soldiers of both armies are only 25 to 26 meters distant, and they are engaged in actual hand-to-hand battle, with drawn swords. Some streets were taken and retaken four times within the last 24 hours.

"In the meanwhile, German tanks are rushing at a terrific speed into the enemy position, and are actually colliding with Soviet tanks which are determined to stop the advance of the German panzer division. But everywhere the lightning movement of the German tanks is surprising, appearing even in such places where the Soviets never dreamed of seeing them, and they are rapidly pressing the Soviet forces to despair and annihilation. Furthermore, German forces are far superior to the Soviet troops not only in air units but also in artillery."

Issues Communique

Domei

BERLIN, September 21.—The German High Command, issuing today a supplementary communique regarding the street fighting in Stalingrad and the situation in the Terek River sector, said:

"The German forces in Stalingrad, now heatedly engaged in their street warfare, are steadily extending their operations. The Reich engineer corps, braving the shower of the enemy fire, have succeeded in digging out 1,504 mines buried 200-meter deep in the ground, thus opening ways for our infantry and tank corps to advance.

"The Luftwaffe operating on the same area made fierce attacks on the pill-boxes at the enemy positions in the city. It has silenced 11 batteries. It also mowed down the enemy troops pushing out of the northern part of the city. Formations of German bombers have shot down 19 planes. Besides our anti-aircraft fire has downed six machines. Throughout these aerial battles the Reich lost ony two planes.

"The German tank corps, after their five-hour fighting in the Terek sector Sunday, rushed into Vladimilovski an important railway point. This strategic place has fallen into our hands after fierce enemy resistance was overcome. The same corps moved farther south, penetrating many enemy positions and crossing marshy districts. The fortified city of Terek on the eastern bank of the Terek River has been completely reduced now."

Street Fighting Continues

Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, September 21.—German and Soviet forces are still fighting a desperate hand-to-hand street battle in Stalingrad, and the crisis of the city has now reached the most serious stage, it is reported from Moscow.

Constantly falling German bombs are shaking the whole city and because of the continuous explosion of bombs, the firing of rifles and machine guns is not heard at all.

Oil Tanks Bombed

Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, September 21.—The whole day yesterday, German and Soviet forces engaged in a fierce

(Continued on Page 2)

American Soldier Shot To Death in N. Ireland; Situation Turns Worse

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 20.—A soldier belonging to the American Expeditionary Forces in northern Ireland was attacked and shot to death while on sentry duty by an unknown assailant yesterday, according to a Belfast dispatch received here today. The headquarters of the A.E.F. in northern Ireland has maintained strict silence in regard to the matter, but it is the general opinion that this incident may lead to a worsening of the anti-American movement, especially in view of the vigorous protest the Irish people are making against the stationing of American troops in northern Ireland.

BILL DRAWN TO MAKE ROOSEVELT A DESPOT

Alabama Senator's Legislation If Enacted to Make President Absolute Ruler

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 20.—Reuters reported from New York today that Senator Lister Hill, of Alabama, whip of the Democrats, has drafted a plan, which, if carried out, will give President Roosevelt almost complete control over the activities of every man and woman in the United States. This plan was scheduled to be laid before the Senate on Monday.

The proposed measure lays down as a Government policy that there shall be universal and total mobilization of industry. It is on the basis of this policy that the Senate will be asked to authorize Roosevelt to assume almost complete control over the activities of every man and woman in the United States.

If the said measure is adopted, it will enable Roosevelt to assume control of the material resources of the industrial organizations and services in the United States.

Commenting on Senator Hill's plan, local observers pointed out that it is evident that the new plan was born of the frantic efforts of American leaders to speed up production. They recalled that even Roosevelt himself had admitted that actual production merely reached slightly over 50 per cent of the maximum wartime production desired.

Local observers appear skeptical as to whether Congress, which is bound to uphold freedom of national living, will pass the plan as it stands. However, Congress recognizes the paramount need of making some extraordinary legislation in order to carry on the present war for the following reasons:

1. American war production is hindered because there is a keen shortage of materials, particularly rubber, tin, iron, steel, aluminum and magnesium.

2. Although the United States has worked out a giant production program, skilled labor, which is absolutely necessary for the execution of the program, is far from being sufficient in all branches of war industry and particularly in shipbuilding.

3. Owing to the lack of liaison between the motorcar and aircraft industry, the shifting of equipment from the former to the latter has failed to help in the execution of the aircraft production plan.

4. While large-scale strikes have not broken out since the outbreak of the current war, strikes on a small scale have continued to affect the operation of important factories in various places, which constitutes a great obstacle to the intended armament expansion of the United States.

Okamura Ends Tour

Domei

PEKING, September 20.—General Yasuji Okamura, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in North China, who was on an inspection tour of the Japanese troops and industrial workers in Pengu, Tsinan, Teh-hsien, Yenchow and Taian since September 14, returned to his post here at 10:30 a.m. today.

ARMY UNITS SMASH 30 CHIANG DIVISIONS IN CHINA OPERATION

Japanese Score Big Victory In Chekiang-Kiangsi Front Against Enemy

AIRFIELDS DESTROYED

500 Bridges, 1,500 Pill-Boxes Blasted—Many Trophies Taken

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN CENTRAL CHINA, September 21.—Japanese Forces which advanced from the east in the recent Chekiang-Kiangsi operations during a period from May 15 to August 18 engaged approximately 30 Chungking divisions over an area extending 200,000 square kilometers, annihilating five enemy divisions, inflicting heavy blows on seven divisions and routing 18 other divisions with considerable damage. The above results were revealed in an announcement issued today by the authorities of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Central China.

It was revealed that in the above campaign, some of the Japanese units covered a distance of over 1,000 kilometers.

The announcement further disclosed that the Japanese Forces smashed enemy airfields as Yushan, Chuchow, Kwangsin, Kwangfeng, Lishui and Wenchow, destroyed approximaley 500 bridges and blasted more than 1,500 pill-boxes. In addition, the major part of the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway was taken, while 30 enemy military godowns were blown up.

At the same time, the announcement said, 23,079 enemy troops were killed in action and 8,292 were taken prisoner.

The trophies taken by the Japanese units included 92 mountain guns, 54,768 artillery shells, 159 heavy machine-guns, 400 light machine-guns, 314,663 rounds of machine-gun ammunition, 9,368 rifles, 481,156 rounds of rifle ammunition, 182 revolvers, 2,430 bombs, 2,683 mines, 207,014 rounds of hand-grenades as well as a vast quantity of other arms, ammunition, communication apparatus, transportation facilities, fuel and other materials.

The Japanese losses in the same period were 1,061 dead, including those who died of illness.

In the mop-up operations which covered a period from August 19 to September 20, the Chungking forces lost an additional 469 dead, while 71 were taken prisoners. The Japanese Forces captured one rapid-firing gun, two heavy machine-guns, 12 light machine-guns, 186 rifles, 8,928 rifle bullets and 15 revolvers in the latter period. Japanese losses totaled nine dead.

Hopeh-Chahar Mop-up

Domei

KALGAN, September 21.—Chinese Communist forces infesting the Hopeh-Chahar border districts were dealt a smashing blow by the Japanese units last month, when 150 were taken prisoner and 350 dead were abandoned on the field, it was learned today.

During last month, the Japanese Forces fought Communist units aggregating 7,300 troops in as many as 361 engagements. Besides inflicting the above losses, the Japanese Forces captured war trophies including 114 rifles, 1,500 rounds of rifle ammunition, 16 revolvers and 1,050 hand-grenades.

During the same period, approximately 150 members of the Communist "political corps" and officers of the Communist army came over to the Japanese Forces in that area.

Reds Beaten at Yenchingtao

Domei

PEKING, September 21.—The Japanese Forces in their mopping-up campaign during the month of August against the remnants of the Communist bandits in the Yenchingtao district, Hopei Province, encountered 4,915 enemies in 43 combats, it was announced here today.

The announcement added that 195 dead bodies were left behind by the enemy while 78 bandits were taken prisoners.

Booty seized by the Japanese, it further stated, included 84 automatic rifles, 3,063 cartridges, 34 revolvers, 303 hand-grenades, and many other war supplies.

Trade by Barter Will Be Adopted By F.I.C. for 3 East Asia Countries

Aims to Speed Up Imports of Cotton Yarn, Fabric, Industrial Chemicals, Metals From Manchoukuo, China and Kwantung Leased Territory

Domei

SAIGON, September 21.—A new epoch is expected in trade relations between French Indo-China on the one hand, and Manchoukuo, China and the Kwantung Leased Territory on the other, as a result of a recent decision by the French Indo-China government to adopt a barter system in trade with the latter three countries.

The new move which will be enforced without official announcement on the part of French Indo-Chinese authorities, aims at the acceleration of imports of staple commodities such as cotton yarn and fabric and industrial chemicals as well as metal products from Manchoukuo, China and Kwantung Leased Territory in exchange for products from French Indo-China.

According to the present plan, the French Indo-Chinese Government will not issue export licenses except in exchange for certificates testifying the arrival of staple export commodities from either Manchoukuo, China or Kwantung Leased Territory.

It was revealed that the present system is applicable both to Japanese as well as native merchants.

The commodities to be affected by the present barter system include the following:

1. Import Articles (into French Indo-China):

Cotton yarn, cotton tissue, fiberous manufactures, iron, copper, aluminum, lubricating oil, chemicals and industrial chemicals.

2. Export Articles (from French Indo-China):

Coal, industrial salt, rubber, coffee, pepper, tea, resin, kapok, stick-lac, matting and material for manufacturing baskets.

ATTITUDE OF TURKEY UNDER EXAMINATION

Nazi Gains on Stalingrad and Caucasus Focus World Attention on Ankara

Yomiuri-Hochi

ISTANBUL, September 21.—With the progress of the German advance into the Caucasus and the imminence of the fall of Stalingrad, the attitude of Turkey has suddenly become closely watched by the world. One thing noted in this connection is the distrust in the anti-Axis camp mounting in Turkey.

Turkey's trend may be surveyed from two recent events. First, the Turkish Government refused to comply with the requests of the United States to have been made through Wendell Willkie, who visited Ankara a few days ago as a special envoy of President Roosevelt. Second, Turkey has just set out on its move to effect economic understandings with its neighboring countries.

Makes Trade Pact With Axis

The Turkish Government, it may be recalled, recently concluded a commercial agreement with Bulgaria to facilitate the exchange of the Turkish agricultural produce and the German machinery to be obtained through Bulgaria. Reports say that heaps of materials are now found on the border between Turkey and Bulgaria. This agreement, as generally believed, will be extended to a three-pronged one among Turkey, Bulgaria and Germany.

Then again, the Turkish Government has just completed improvement of a port on the Black sea obviously to facilitate the Turkey-Axis trade. There are on the other hand no activities at Mersina and Alexandretta, the two important ports on the Mediterranean, formerly the seats for Turkish trade with Britain and the United States.

REHABILITATION OF HOPEI UNDER WAY BY JAPANESE

Motor-Roads and Waterways Being Built With Cooperation Of Chinese Inhabitants

Domei

EASTERN HOPEI FRONT, September 21.—The Japanese Forces are carrying on a constructoin program in eastern Hopei Province with the wholehearted and positive support of the rural Chinese inhabitants, eager to eliminate Communist influence.

A motor-road connecting Fengjun with Shahochen is now under construction by the Japanese Forces while waterways are also being built in the same district.

Meanwhile, new operations were launched by the Japanese Forces against the Communist 12th and 13th Regiments in the middle of this month, in the hilly area in and around Fengjun, Loting and Tsiehan, in northeastern Hopei Province.

Denies Von Kleist's Death

Domei

BERLIN, September 20.—The German High Command today denied the rumor that Colonel-General Von Kleist was killed in action in the Mozdok sector. The Soviet official circles and Reuters News Agency have been circulating the rumor.

HONGKONG TO GUIDE CHINA TO JAPANESE

Education Pushed to Realize Nippon's Aim, Says Isogai

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

HONGKONG, September 21.—Hongkong will be the base for the enlightenment of the Chinese to the real intention of Japan, declared Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai, Governor-General of Hongkong, in a press interview held today.

"Besides its principal mission to act as a liason port, Hongkong should be a base to enlighten the Chinese to the real aim of Japan," said Lieutenant-General Isogai.

"Whether or not we can successfully guide and educate the 1,000,000 Chinese citizens of this city will greatly affect the solution of the China Affair.

"In order to make the Chinese citizens realize the true intention of Japan, the Government-General is exerting much efforts for the education of the youngsters."

According to the Governor-General, 35 Chinese elementary schools in the city have so far been reopened and 300 teachers who have been selected through strict examinations are teaching in those schools. To make those teachers understand Japan still more fully, an institution for the training of teachers will shortly be established under the direct management of the Government-General.

Hongkong University Planned

Lieutenant-General Isogai revealed that with the educational systems for elementary and middle schools having been set up, the University of Hongkong will be established. The diffusion of education among the younger generation, he said, will naturally elevate the cultural level of the citizens in general.

"Inasmuch as this settlement has hitherto been the base of the 10,000,000 Chinese residents in the South Seas," Governor-General Isogai went on to say, "much consideration must be paid to the administrative policy for the Chinese overseas residents. In regard to the fact that most of the Chinese citizens of Hongkong have some connection with the Chinese residents in the Southern Regions, the administration for the Chinese in this city will be conducted in line with the policy toward the Chinese overseas residents."

KUCHING HOLDS CEREMONY CREATING MARITIME BODY

Domei

KUCHING, September 19.—The inaugural ceremony of the Maritime Bureau as part of the Japanese Military Administration was held here at 5 p.m. today and at the same time Tatsuo Mikuriya was appointed director of the Bureau.

The newly-created organ will control marine transportation between key cities in Borneo where overland transportation is impossible.

Meanwhile, observers express their belief that through the Maritime Bureau, a rapid development of various industries will follow and smoother and faster communications seen between industrial cities.

NATION WILL JOIN IN HONORING HERO-GOD OF ARMY'S AIR FORCE WITH IMPRESSIVE RITES TODAY

Major-General Tateo Kato

Services for Late Major-General Kato Slated At Tsukiji Temple

LEADERS WILL ATTEND

The military funeral of the late Major-General Tateo Kato, Hero-God of the Air, who died in action in the course of the Burma Campaign, will be held here at 2 p.m. today at the Honganji Temple in Tsukiji.

The remains of the late Major-General Kato will be borne by Lieutenant Okuda of the Army Aviation Headquarters from the late Major-General's home in Saginomiya, Nakano-ku, to the site of the funeral ceremony.

The rites will be commenced at 2 p.m. sharp with taps to be played by a guard of honor of one battalion. The ceremony will be held under the direction of Lieutenant-General Toshi Kinoshita, president of the Army Aviation Academy, acting as chief mourner, Lieutenant-General Torashiro Kawabe, chief of the General Affairs Department of the Air Force Headquarters, acting as chairman of the funeral committee, and Reverend Kwosho Otani, chief abbot of the Nishi-Honganji Temple.

Representatives of various military institutions, schools and units in the capital will attend the funeral services.

Funeral orations will be made by Premier General Hideki Tojo, General Gen Sugiyama, chief of the Army General Staff, General Kenji Doihara, chief of the Army Aviation Headquarters, and others. Telegrams of condolence from General Count Hisaichi Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Forces in the Southern Regions, other unit commanders of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the South, and the authorities of the Axis countries will subsequently be read.

The funeral will be open for the public, who wish to offer incense before the coffin of the late Major-General Kato.

Won Enemy Respect

The late Major-General Tateo Kato, in whose honor a military funeral is being held today at the Honganji Temple in Tsukiji, was respected not only by the Japanese but also by the Chinese soldiers for his supreme skill in aviation, vigorous fighting spirit and his magnanimous, humane character, it was disclosed by Sub-Lieutenant Fumiya Kamata who participated in the Hsuchow Campaign, reports the Nichi Nichi.

When the citadel of Hsuchow was occupied by the Japanese Forces, Sub-Lieutenant Kamata happened to find a magazine "Chinese Air Force" in a military train abandoned by the retreating enemy at the Hsuchow Station.

In this magazine, the Sub-Lieutenant found an article dealing with the activities of the late Major-General Kato, who was then a captain. The article began with the passages reading: "Captain Kato of the Japanese Air Force was killed in the course of an aerial combat staged recently at Kweiteh. In connection with his death, we have a story to tell."

The article stated that the Chinese Air Force received a letter from Captain Kato in which the late flight officer challenged the Chinese airmen saying that the Japanese Air Force was waiting for them to attack it.

The Chungking air force, in compliance with Captain Kato's suggestion, attacked the Japanese air squadron and engaged in a fierce aerial combat, according to the article.

The article lauded Captain Kato by saying, "The late Captain was the possessor of a very chivalrous spirit and was a courageous soldier." It further extolled to the skies his humane character. The magazine carried the photographs of the late Major-General Kato burning incense before the tomb of Lieutenant Kawahara, one of his subordinate officers, who died in the aerial combat, fought, according to the magazine, at Kweiteh.

CONSTRUCTION WORK IN SUMATRA STEADY

Enters 2nd Stage of Development With All Administrative Machinery Set

Yomiuri-Hochi

MEDAN, September 19.—After half a year of preparatory stage of construction, Sumatra has recently entered the second period of development. Its political, industrial and educational machinery has already been arranged.

In the sphere of administrative activities, the Military Administration, which had so far conducted the administration during the last half year since the occupation of the Japanese Forces last March, has recently been replaced by a standard administrative organ. The supreme administrators and officials of respective provinces have been appointed.

The port facilities, oil-fields, oil-refineries, factories and other important industrial establishments, which had been willfully damaged by the Dutch forces in their retreat, have been steadily rebuilt thanks to the efforts and efficiency of the Japanese soldiers as well as by the cooperation of the native inhabitants.

Factories Resume Operations

Road and bridges on the east coast of Sumatra, which had been most severely damaged, will be reconstructed by the end of October. Factories in the region on the west coast of the island have already commenced to resume operation.

In the field of education the restoration has been carried out most steadily. All the elementary schools have been reopened excepting those of the Chinese. The popularity of the Japanese language is astonishing. Cultural Institutions such as libraries and museums have been opened. A zoo will be opened soon on the east coast.

It is to be noted in this connection that, contrary to the general conception, the educational level in Sumatra is considerably high. In some middle schools, algebra and geometry were taught in the past. Some of the natives are highly intellectual. They evince much interest in politics. There is no doubt that the people of Sumatra are able to progress in the field of culture.

To Secure Self-Sufficiency

Sumatra had hitherto imported most of her daily necessities such as rice, other foodstuffs, cotton, cotton manufactures, chemical articles, machinery, tin-plates and general merchandise. Efforts are being made to secure self-supply of foodstuffs in the future.

To check the expected rise of prices, a distribution system has been set for important materials such as sugar, rice and salt. Official prices have been fixed for other

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FINANCE IN MALAYA IS ON STABLE BASIS

Strenuous Efforts of Japanese Army Administration Realized Firm Currency

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

SHONAN, September 20.—With the second half of the fiscal year beginning October 1, steady strides are being made in the financial sphere of Malaya under the guidance of the Japanese Military Administration.

The disorder which befell the financial sphere of Malaya with the capture of the peninsula by the Japanese Army was rectified by the strenuous efforts of the Japanese Military Administration, which has now established firm currency and financial organizations.

In the above connection, a high official of the Japanese administration said:

"It was in March that activites to reorganize the finances were started in Malaya and it became possible to make a budget toward May and July, the first quarter of the fiscal year. At present, the total budget in provinces in Malaya and Sumatra reaches 70 per cent of the pre-war budget.

Army System Benevolent

"What that Japanese Military Administration aims is the comprehensive adjustment of the financial condition and provincial administrative organs. Herein lies the marked difference between the Japanese policy and that fostered by the Anglo-Dutch system. The Anglo-Dutch system aimed at the exploitation of native inhabitants. The Japanese policy is intended for the promotion of welfare of the people.

"In the items of the budget made by the Anglo-Dutch local governments, the expenditure for the establishment of industries was not to be found. Ranking first in the budget was the personnel expenditure of the British officials. Under the Japanese Military Administration, the civil engineering expenditures for the repairs of roads and bridges demolished by the British and Netherland forces, and for the construction of new roads and bridges come first.

Budget for Prosperity

"In making the budget, the Britishers and Dutch paid no attention to the welfare of native inhabitants. The Japanese attach much importance to the items of the expenditures for the encouragement of agriculture aimed to increase production of foodstuffs. In addition, a sizeable sum is laid out for the improvement of hygiene, education and police.

"As to revenue, taxes occupy the most important place. But such bad taxes as wage tax and property tax

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SOUTH AFRICA FACES IMPENDING WARFARE

War Preparation Under Way As Fighting May Spread To That Area

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)
By Correspondent Ninomiya

SHONAN, September 19.—It was early in the morning of August 28 that we arrived at Lourenco Marques, South Africa, after leaving India where we had been interned. There was every sign of peace and tranquillity in the town of Lourenco Marques. Plain clothes policemen were stationed at the corners of the streets and we noticed that they carried no arms as was the case in India or in Malaya.

Following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia I found that there was every indication that even the distant coastal regions of Africa were fast becoming an area toward which the flames of the war would spread in time to come. At the port of Durban, light control was enforced almost every night.

Future Seen Gloomy

Such being the case, the Africans soon realized that the time would eventually arrive when they would have to face the imminent crisis of the current war, for it was not unusual that an unidentified airplane would make a sudden appearance in the suburbs of Port Durban or a submarine of unknown nationality would now and then appear and disappear in the neighborhood of the coastal regions of South Africa. The citizens of Lourenco Marques are surprised at the huge number of American and British merchantmen reported being sunk by enemy submarines near and around these regions.

Even today there are found American and British merchantmen anchored in this port waiting for an opportunity to sail from it. For the past one year the Government authorities of South Africa are said to have announced that all preparations have been made for their defense.

Next let me tell you something about the troops which had been sent out from South Africa to the various battle fronts in the north. It is to be noted that many of these troops had been taken prisoners by Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces. The names of those taken prisoners at Tobruk have been made public recently by the Vatican radio broadcast and since that they have been announced in the different vernaculars of South Africa. Besides, from the frontlines in Tobruk a great number of those wounded have been sent back to South Africa recently and it was through them that the actual state of affairs as existing in Egypt has been made clear, with the result that the citizens of the country are coming to realize the approaching war crisis.

Recruiting Is Failure

The movement for recruiting soldiers in South Africa is not bearing fruit and this is taxing the minds of the South Africans heavily. A movement launched recently called for the recruiting of 6,000 men, but the number of those who received physical examinations is said to have been only 2,500. To cite an example, at Cape Town a similar recruiting movement was launched and during the period of 21 days 657 Europeans passed the required physical examination for military conscription, but strange to say, of this number 47 were women and 97 were those who applied for service in the navy.

What strikes our attention regarding this matter is that there is a strong anti-militarist sentiment among the residents of South Africa. A story has it that a woman clad in military uniform was given a lift in a motor car carrying six Europeans, who, upon reaching a certain spot, assaulted her.

In preparation for the approaching war, restriction is being exercised on the consumption of commodities. For example, the restriction imposed on the consumption of gasoline and tires is as strict as it can be, and the fine to be imposed on all violators is considerably heavy.

Today in South Africa, particularly in Cape Town, the anti-British sentiment among the people is ever gaining in proportion. The main reason for this anti-British sentiment is that Britain, which has lost all its strategic bases in the Orient and which at present is also losing its control of the Mediterranean Sea, is trying to utilize South Africa as its last and only base for continuing its unsuccessful war with Axis forces. There are even some who advance the argument to the effect that South Africa should maintain strict neutrality, in view of the repeated setbacks America and Britain have been suffering at the hands of the Imperial Forces thus far.

After all, South Africa today, like India, is no doubt earnestly desiring to liberate itself from its present colonial status under the yoke of Britain.

Leaping 'Iron' Cavalry

A German trooper hurtles over his two comrades busy digging out a trench. This trooper is a model example of dare-devil soldiers who make up the motorized corps of the Nazi Army.

13TH ATHLETIC MEET SLATED OCTOBER 30

Meiji Shrine Outer Garden To Be Scene for 3 Days—30 Colleges to Participate

The 13th Meiji Shrine Autumn National Training Meet participated in by 22,000 persons will be held for three days commencing October 30 at the Meiji Shrine Outer Gardens, it was revealed on Monday by Domei.

This year's meet will emphasize the development of national spirit, and particular stress will be placed on mass victory rather than on individual prowess.

Winners will be judged on collective victories in swimming, target shooting, fencing and national defense events.

Teams or organizations which have shown exceptionally good results in the nation-wide summer national health training campaign will be represented at the meet.

Picked athletes from 30 colleges throughout the country will compete in martial events, target shooting and fencing.

Hand-grenade throwing will be added to the weight and javelin throwing events. Among the 22 events are fencing, judo, archery, bayonet charge, target shooting, wrestling, horsemanship, mass calisthenics, baseball, rugby, basketball, soccer, boat racing, tennis, bicycle racing and track and field events.

The meet will be renamed the National Training Meet from this year.

Superiority of Nazis Admitted by Soviets

(Continued From Page 1)

street fighting, and German air units bombed several oil tanks on the Volga shore causing conflagration, according to the communique issued by the German High Command.

Admits No Second Front

Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, September 20.—The New York Times said that unless the preparation for opening a second front is perfected, nobody can insist upon its materialization. It also publicly declared that the United States and Britain have no intention of developing a second front.

"Concerning the question of opening a second front, there is conflict between the Soviet Union and the Allies," said the journal.

"This conflict," it continued, is due to the tragic history of the past 25 years. That is to say, the Allies' interference in the Soviet toward the end of the first European War, the anti-Soviet propaganda in democratic countries since then, the cruel or even barbaric administration by the Soviet Government with oppression and death sentence, and the conflict between the Marxists and capitalist as regards world conception, are the four causes of the present conflict between the Soviet and the Allies."

120 Soviet Tanks Smashed

Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, September 19.—A strong Soviet unit made a counterattack north of Stalingrad, and once succeeded in breaking through the left wing of the foremost German line but was instantly pushed back by the overwhelming superior German forces, it is announced by the German High Command today.

In this battle, many Soviet soldiers were taken prisoners and 120 Soviet tanks were smashed.

A Reuters report says that this counter-attack on the German line for saving Stalingrad from defeat was made according to an order issued by Premier Josef Stalin himself.

Annamese Children in Indo-China Show Interest in Things Japanese

An interesting description of Annamese children who constitute 70 per cent of the child population in French Indo-China is given in a Domei dispatch from Saigon. The other children in the country are of Chinese and French offspring. Each group is reared according to its own way under the burning southern sun, the dispatch said.

The living standard of the Annamese, whether in the city or country, is for the most part quite low, and most of their children sleep on wooden beds and are brought up on the dirt floors of the houses. When the children are old enough to be able to count a few sen of money, they go out to sell bananas and mangostin. Japanese army trucks, stopping for a little rest in the rural districts, are invariably surrounded by children selling fruits. Whenever a ship sails into Saigon, children, skilfully operating little boats made from palm trees, swarm around the side of the ship calling "Banana, joto, joto," which means excellent bananas.

Most of the schools in French Indo-China are located in the cities and are attended by children of well-to-do families. The school system of French Indo-China consists of three years primary grades, four years secondary grades, three years middle school and three years college. Usually the children in the primary grades are grouped into one classroom under one teacher, and are taught the Annamese language and some practical French conversation. Those going on to the higher grades know the names of French literary men, but receive only rudimentary education in geography, history, mathematics, natural science and other subjects. In their geography textbooks, Japan is described very briefly in a paragraph of only four or five lines.

The Annamese children are coming to know Japan through the Japanese toys which are being introduced there. They are first to learn Japanese words and most likely the ones to understand candidly the true aspects of Japan.

Chinese schools are established wherever the Chinese take up abode, and the children are taught the common Chinese characters so that they are quite fluent in speaking both Chinese and Annamese. They help at home with the family trade and are thus trained for their vocations from early childhood.

NAVY HOLDS CEREMONY DEDICATING 56 PLANES

All Donated by Public—Vice-Admiral Katagiri, Captain Hiraide Attend

The christening ceremony of 56 warplanes donated to the Navy by the nation at large, including 42 naval fighter planes, 12 naval bombers and two land attack planes, was held Monday afternoon at the Korakuen baseball stadium, states Domei.

The function was attended by Vice-Admiral Eikichi Katagiri, Chief of the headquarters of the Naval Air Force, and proxy of Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Captain Hideo Hiraide, sectional chief of the navy press section of the Imperial Headquarters, and the Chairman of the christening committee; representatives of the donors and 50,000 others.

The ceremony was opened by the offering of prayers by Shinto priests. After reading the Navy Minister's congratulatory message, Vice-Admiral Katagiri solemnly christened the donated planes.

Letters of thanks were handed to the representatives of the donors by the Vice-Admiral who then delivered a speech of thanks. The rites were closed at 2:20 p.m.

Finance in Malaya Is on Stable Basis

(Continued From Page 1)

are to be abolished under the Japanese military administration.

"The currency policy taken by the Japanese Administration proved more than successful. Absolute confidence is being placed in the Japanese military scrips. Accordingly, the branches of the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Bank of Taiwan are playing an active role in the financial world. Besides five Chinese banks commenced business at the end of April and two Indian banks at the beginning of this month, contributing much toward the financial development of Malaya and Sumatra."

WENDELL WILLKIE CONFERS WITH MOLOTOV IN MOSCOW

Will Present Roosevelt's Personal Message to Stalin Then Fly to Chungking

Domei

MOSCOW, September 21.—Wendell Willkie, special envoy of President Roosevelt, conferred with Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov at 3 p.m. today.

Within a day or two, he will meet Premier Josef Stalin to present the personal message from Roosevelt. Upon finishing his visit to Moscow, he is expected to fly to Chungking to confer with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Wendell Willkie, special envoy of President Roosevelt, now traveling in the Soviet Union arrived in Moscow by air on September 20, reports Domei. Accompanying him was Admiral William Standley, American Ambassador to Moscow.

Willkie is to confer with Premier Josef Stalin, Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov and other Soviet leaders.

HSINKING OBSERVES AIR DAY

Memorial Service Held at Tatung Park—Premier Chang Attends

Domei

HSINKING, September 20.—Paralleling Japan's observance of its third annual Aviation Day, an impressive memorial service for those killed in air accidents was held at 10 a.m. today at Tatung Park, under the auspices of the Department of Communications and the Department of Public Peace.

After the service, those rendering services for the development of the Manchoukuoan aviation world were honored.

Both functions were attended by Premier Chang Ching-hui and other prominent persons.

Yin Assumes Naval Post

C.P.S.

NANKING, September 21.—Yin Tso-chien, newly appointed Commander of the Nanking Strategic Port, assumed his post at the Ministry of Navy recently.

P.I. FINANCE SETUP WILL BE INNOVATED

Japanese Army Administration Aims at Self-Support of Islanders

(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)
By Arrangement with the Asahi

MANILA, September 20.—The financial setup in the Philippine Islands will be greatly innovated on and after October 1, according to the Japanese military administration in the islands which is now formulating the details of the proposed new financial system.

The innovated system, on the whole, aims at the self-support of the islanders. In this respect, the Filipinos are required to partly disburse the expenses of their Government, the larger part being settled by the accounts department of the Japanese Military Administration.

It was so far the system of the administrative department that all the expenses of the Government were included in the budget of the resident Japanese Forces. With the introduction of the new system, however, the expenses for general administration will have an account separated from the Special Military Account with which the expenses of the Japanese garrison have been paid.

The objectives of the projected system are interpreted as follows:

In view of the increase in the budget of the Japanese Forces in the islands, the portion of the budget directly concerned with administration ought to be very naturally borne by the islanders themselves. With the fundamental improvement of the old taxation system in the islands, expected to be realized in the next fiscal year, more new arrangements will be effected along this line.

As to the source of revenue, there are in view two items; (1) the tariffs to be collected on the exports to Japan and (2) the taxation to be imposed on the industries now engaged in the manufacture of strategic and other important materials in the islands. As regards the imports from Japan, they will not be made a source of revenue for the time being because of the technical difficulties involved therein.

The Philippines so far set its fiscal year from July to June, which however, will be changed to the period beginning from April and ending in March after the Japanese manner.

42 THAILAND EVACUEES REACH BANGKOK SAFELY

Premier Pibul Songgram's Son In Group; Big and Hearty Welcome Given

Domei

BANGKOK, September 21.—Heartily welcomed by Premier Pibul Songgram and a large crowd, Lieutenant Prasong Kittasongka, second son of the Premier, and P. M. Vmolnart, former Thai Minister to London, as well as 40 other Thai evacuees from British territories arrived at Bangkok at 2 p.m. today.

These Thai nationals arrived at Shonan port September 16 aboard the Japanese diplomat exchange ship, Tatuta Maru, and proceeded to their home country by train.

Smiling broadly, Premier Pibul shook hands vigorously with his returning son as soon as the latter got off the train.

Then the Premier expressed his heartfelt thanks to the Japanese authorities for the arrangements which enabled these 42 Thai evacuees to return to their native land in the midst of this world-wide conflict.

Mr. Vmolnart revealed that Great Britain is suffering an acute shortage of daily necessities, although the rationing system has been in operation. Battered by German air-raids, he asserted, the Britons have been undergoing a great deal of suffering in daily life.

Construction Work In Sumatra Steady

(Continued From Page 1)

materials. The authorities are now encouraging the domestic industries of the natives to bolster the production of materials. To alleviate the shortage of materials, the importation and exportation between Sumatra and Malaya as well as among the various provinces in the island will be encouraged.

Mencius Descendant at Hosei U.

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, September 21.—Lieutenant-Colonel Hikozane Yokoyama, Chief of the Japanese Army Press Bureau in Shanghai, revealed that he is putting a descendant of Mencius, the famous Chinese sage, through school. The boy, whose name is Men Shu-tung, is studying at Hosei University, Tokyo, the same institution of learning which President Wang Ching-wei also attended.

Press Comments

Tuesday, September 22

ASAHI—Enemy Armament Reconstruction and Counter-Measures
NICHI NICHI—Let U.S. Realize We Mean Business
YOMIURI-HOCHI—America's Misconduct

Enemy Armament Reconstruction and Counter-Measures

ASAHI—The time for the counter-offensive against Japan which President Roosevelt has promised the people of the United States, namely 1943, is now surprisingly near at hand. By limiting and distorting information on the one hand and promising a large-scale counter-offensive at a future date on the other, Roosevelt has sought to cover up the successive defeats of his arms ever since the war began. Of late, he has earnestly taken to rectifying the misconception of Japan which he himself has instilled, and the United States is now busily engaged in preparations for the counter-offensive. This is only as it should be.

Even children know by now that the American strategy is to wear out Japan by a long war and economic warfare. But this long war and economic warfare cannot achieve victory by means of wealth alone and wealth is the sole strength of the United States. In the first place, this wealth must be changed into means of direct or indirect offensives against Japan before it can be of any use. Secondly, it must bring the weapons of offense near Japanese shores.

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the United States has endeavored to reorganize its industry into an armament industry. In this, progress has been made. For instance as regards the aircraft industry, Roosevelt about two years ago planned the production of 50,000 warplanes a year and at that time he was laughed at as excessively reckless. Subsequently, the plan was modified twice in favor of more conservative figures, and as a result the United States was producing less than 30,000 planes a year. Recently, however, the 50,000 mark has been bettered and experts say that at the end of this year the productive capacity of the industry will reach 60,000, while it may be possible to produce 120,000 planes by the end of next year. In merchant ships, too, the annual building capacity which was 200,000 to 300,000 tons before the war has now been boosted to 600,000 to 700,000 tons monthly. It means that the United States is building two vessels a day and is expected to produce 4,500,000 tons within this year.

In the course of this gigantic expansion of arms industry there naturally has been much friction. The big obstacles have been the shortages in materials, engineers and labor, which were wholly inadequate for the super highspeed production increase program, and also the Democratic individualism of the American people and their addiction to luxury and ease based on the worship of matter, which were so firmly rooted in their character.

Roosevelt in his radio speech on September 7 hoped that the general living standard of the people would be lowered, their attitude toward life changed, and wide dictatorial powers would be vested in him so that the industrial reorganization efforts may be pushed to the utmost. It is reported that a bill has already been presented to Congress for conferring on the President supreme control powers.

It is a well-known fact that the American method of offensive against Japan was a trans-oceanic attack in a ring formation with battleships in the center. In view of the continual defeat of American arms, sore damage to its fighting strength and the brilliant feats achieved by the Japanese Navy Air Force, the United States has come to realize the real effectiveness of aircraft. Thus it is said that Roosevelt has changed his strategic plan since the Pearl Harbor debacle. A Buenos Aires dispatch says that the United States has stopped the building of new battleships and is concentrating almost its entire shipbuilding capacity on aircraft-carriers. If the new ships and cruisers and merchant vessels being refitted are completed, the United States will possess more than 80 aircraft-carriers. In correspondence with this effort, the aircraft industry is said to be concentrated on the manufacture of bombers. The crews are being intensely trained for early service on those bombers.

It is unlikely, of course, that all these 80 aircraft-carriers will come attacking at once but we must expect a large-scale air-raid attack of some kind on our country when the United States air force has attained a certain level of strength.

At a time when the people of Japan are vaguely thinking that the enemy is planning for a long war and economic warfare, the United States is steadily preparing for a counter-offensive to retrieve its lost honor. On our part, of course, we have an Army and Navy of matchless efficiency and striking force, and the iron solidarity of our people is sufficient to smash any counter-offensive attempt of the enemy, so that there is nothing to fear. If, however, the enemy is planning a counter-offensive, we must be fully prepared to meet it. If the industrial reorganization of the United States has made such a stride and armament is expanding there, we must increase our production still more.

Consequently, this is the time for the people behind the lines to work in the spirit of self-abnegation and service to the State. In the face of reports indicating the moral and material preparations of the enemy for a counter-offensive, we feel that we must strengthen our determination to win.

Let U.S. Realize We Mean Business

NICHI NICHI—That Japanese nationals withdrawing from the United States on the exchange ships were subjected to unspeakable insults such as being stripped naked and searched in utter violaton of the exchange agreement and that the remaining Japanese have been packed off from the land they had cultivated to wastelands in the interior, even their lives being in danger, have been made known by the communique issued by Tomokazu Hori, spokesman of the Board of Information. At the regular conference of Vice-Ministers yesterday, Kiwao Okumura, vice-president of the Board of Information, gave a detailed account of the outrages committed by the American authorities on the person of Japanese nationals.

An instance of their methods is the case of Dr. Honda, of San Pedro, California. He died in consequence of maltreatment by the American authorities and his wife became insane as a result. If such things are done in municipal areas, what atrocities must the barbaric Americans commit in the out-of-the-way concentration camps!

On our part, we are dealing justly even with American prisoners of war and the treatment we accorded American non-combatants following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia was most generous. What the American authorities have done is not merely to return evil for good but to commit cowardly and brutal atrocities against Japanese non-combatants who can offer no physical resistance. Such facts having become known on the basis of reliable official information, our Government would do well to seek reconsideration on the part of the United States Government with the firmest attitude.

It cannot be that among Americans there is no one with a conscience which makes him ashamed of such inhuman acts on the part of American public servants. No doubt even those people of neutral countries who are apt to take the American profession of justice and humanity at its face value will come to condemn the brutal acts of the American authorities.

The Roosevelt regime, which manufactured the current war, must be crushed. Meanwhile, righteous world opinion must be roused against the dastardly and inhuman acts of retaliation by the United States against non-combatants for their miserable defeats on the field, so that they would stop. If the United States fails to mend its ways, it is clear what measures we must take.

America's Misconduct

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Our old saying goes that when a small man finds himself in a bad fix, he resorts to misconduct. This saying exactly applies to the United States which is committing acts of misconduct because of the bad fix in which the country finds itself. The Americans, however, posed as the great men of the world, and were given to talking of justice and humanity. Liberty and humanity were their proud possessions. Was is not so?

Once Japan and the United States crossed swords, and Japan had a series of continuous victories, which forced the United States into a tight corner, the Americans exposed their true character, that is, wildness. They treated innocent Japanese internees with cruelty and forced to death an innocent physician not concerned in any military or political affair. Many Japanese residents in Los Angeles were detained in quarters usually used for the detention of vagabonds and denied the benefit of sunshine for two weeks. They are showing no sense of shame in the face of their unspeakable cruelty.

The former United States Ambassador to Japan Joseph C. Grew, moreover, broadcast an untruth when he said that Americans in Japan were maltreated, and thereby fanned the hostile feeling of the Americans against Japan, though we do not know whether or not Grew's speech was inspired by the former Ambassador himself. Our Government had been aware of the cruel treatment given the Japanese in the United States, but waited secretly for the Americans to repent. It is but proper that our Government should have broken its silence and appealed to the world with exposure of the inhumanity of the Americans. At the same time, we cannot but pity the United States for the sorry plight in which the country is committing such misconduct.

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Nippon Radios Imported

C.P.S.

NANKING, September 21.—The China Broadcasting Reconstruction Association recently ordered a large number of radios from well-known firms in Japan to meet the general demand of the public in China. These radios were distributed to the various broadcasting stations in Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow and Soochow for sale to the general public.

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JAPAN UNMASKS U.S. INHUMANITY BY RADIOCASTS

Cruelty to Nippon Internees Being Exposed to World, Okumura Reveals

DR. HONDA WAS MURDERED

Died Victim of Third Degree —Ex-Ambassador Grew Spreading Lies

By radiocasts in 18 languages directed to America since four days ago, proper and effective steps are being taken to urge the American Government to reconsider its inhuman treatment of the Japanese internees, to arouse fair judgment on the part of the American public, and to expose American treachery to the whole world, Kiwao Okumura, Vice-President of the Board of Information, reported at Monday's regular meeting of Vice-Ministers.

In the radiocasts the Japanese Government is emphasizing that America should tender an apology to Japan, seeing that there are still a good many Americans remaining in Japan. The Japanese Government is determined to expose American inhumanity to the bitter end, unless America reconsiders its attitude.

Evacuees Give Reports

The extremely inhuman treatment of Japanese internees since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia has been laid bare by the Japanese evacuees who have arrived home on exchange ships. These reports give sharp contrast to the generous treatment accorded American internees by the Japanese authorities.

Despite this, however, the Japanese Government has been assuming a cool-headed attitude in the hope that the American Government may be brought to reconsider the matter.

On the other hand, Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Japan, who has recently arrived home in America, has been spreading distorted and pernicious propaganda regarding the Japanese treatment of American internees.

In the face of such malicious American propaganda, the Japanese Government, abandoning its hitherto prudent attitude, has now set out to bring to light instances of the American manhandling of the Japanese, to urge on the American Government a reconsideration of its inhuman attitude and to arouse fair judgment on the part of the American public.

Instances of American maltreatment of Japanese are too numerous to count, but Domei cites a few of the most flagrant cases:

Dr. Honda Murdered

1. Dr. Honda, interned in the West, died as the result of the third degree methods applied by the American authorities, and Mrs. Honda became insane at the sight of her husband's body. The American authorities went to the length of forcing a testimony out of Dr. Honda's friends that his death was not due to the third degree.
2. Japanese internees in Los Angeles, shut up in a prison for vagrants, were completely barred from sunshine and fresh air for two weeks.
3. In a certain western State, 13 Japanese were crammed into a prison cell for two. Eating and easing nature had to be done in the same room, with the result that some were suffocated by the odor and the turbid air.

Vice-President Okumura of the Board of Information at Monday's regular meeting of the Vice-Ministers reported the contents of the radiocasts, currently being made to expose American inhumanity.

30,000 PACK STADIUM

Nanling Athletic Grounds Scene of Huge Manchou Founding Fete

Domei

HSINKING, September 20.—A large crowd of 30,000 persons attended ceremonies today at the Nanling athletic grounds held under the joint auspices of the Municipal Government and the Manchoukuo Concordia Association in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo.

After the function which began from 9:30 a.m. today parades and firework displays and other entertainment were held in honor of Manchoukuo's anniversary.

JUDAISM IS DENOUNCED

Toshio Shiratori, Former Ambassador to Italy, Sees 'Finis' to Centuries Old Age of Warfare Among Mankind in Current Struggle by Axis Powers

The Yomiuri-Hochi is daily publishing the views of distinguished persons which it has sought on the subject of how to fight out the war which the paper chooses to call a hundred years' war. The view of Mr. Toshio Shiratori, the former Ambassador to Italy and former adviser to the Foreign Office, as published in a recent issue of the journal, is as follows:

It is hardly necessary to say that our people must be firmly determined to fight out the present war to a successful issue, no matter how long it may be drawn out, but it does not strike me as altogether correct to assume it to be a hundred years' war. None of the long-term wars in history, from the war between Rome and Carthage down to the Hundred Years' War between France and Britain, was in pursuit of any lofty aims. They were invariably life-or-death wars fought between dominant nations whose ideas and strength were practically the same. It is often said that the world which passed from the Mediterranean Age to the Atlantic Age is about to enter the Pacific Age. Just as the former two Ages were ages of strife, it is further said, the Pacific will be the scene of constant internecine struggles in the new Age. If the history of the West is any guide to what the future has in store, this may be quite a commonsense point of view to take. War clouds have almost always shrouded the human community ever since the dawn of history so that the years of real peace have been surprisingly few. Judging, therefore, from what has happened in the past it may be impossible not to take a pessimistic view of world affairs and conclude that man is made to fight and that war is the rule in this world and peace an exception. Is it, however, correct to draw such a bold and dismal conclusion regarding the fate and the true character of mankind simply from what the records of only five or six thousand years, known as authentic history, say. Any nation on earth has its traditions concerning the golden age of remote antiquity for which it has a great longing. We often hear people say that the world of nature is ruled by the law of the weak falling prey to the strong, but this seems to be too superficial a view to take. As "a dog does not eat a dog," so we understand that no phenomenon is observed, even in African jungles, of mutual slaughter between members of the same species. There is, indeed, no reason why human beings, lords of all creation, should go on repeating infinitely the history of strifes among themselves. The time is bound to come when mankind, realizing the past mistakes, will finally succeed in establishing permanent peace on earth. It is true that in all big wars in the past the same hopes were vainly entertained by pious people, but this long-cherished desire of mankind must at last be realized through the present war. It is to be hoped that history will record the present war, not as the "prelude" to a hundred years' war, but as the "finale" to the centuries old age of warfare among mankind.

Mr. Toshio Shiratori

It is, of course, impossible to expect the war which should usher in a new splendid era unprecedented in history to end in a short period; that it will become considerably protracted will in any case be unavoidable. Such being the case, I have no special objection to a name implying a long drawn-out conflict being given to the present war, but I am nevertheless inclined to think that the choice of the name of a "hundred years' war," which reminds us of death struggles in the past between rapacious Western nations, is not calculated to fire the Japanese nation with the necessary inspiration. Nor does it give a clear vista regarding the future of the struggle. Such is not certainly the way to make it clear to the nation that the present war is fundamentally different from past wars in character.

Insofar as Japan is concerned, Tenno's wars are holy wars without exception. No matter in what age they may be fought, such wars invariably aim at the fulfilment of his heavenly mission. At

(Continued on Page 2)

LEAGUE EMPHASIZES INDIA'S FIRM STAND

Warns People Through Radio That Trickery Is Foundation Of British Policies

Domei

BANGKOK, September 21.—The firm and immutable stand of the Indian Independence League in the present fight for the freedom and independence of India, was stressed in a radio broadcast made last night by the Indian Independence League through a Thai broadcasting station.

The gist of the broadcast follows:

"When the independence demonstrations in India first started, the British government declared that the movement would be placed under control within a few days, and, in order to accomplish this, carried out cruel and high-handed oppression of the Indian people. Notwithstanding this, however, the independence movement has progressed steadily, and the British government has come to adopt a compromising policy, proposing the establishment of an Indian Government which will cooperate with Britain.

"It should be recalled, however, that whenever Britain speaks of a favorable policy toward India, the former always takes control of the national defense of India and attempts to take complete control of Indian administration in the name of national defense.

"We may well declare that we Indians can dispense with preparations for aggression only when British and American forces leave India."

FRENCHMEN TO REGISTER

All Those Between 18 to 50 Must Report

Domei

VICHY, September 21.—The Vichy Government has promulgated a national military requisition ordinance, requiring men without regular employment between the ages of 18 and 50, as well as unmarried women between the ages of 21 and 35 to be registered at city, town or village offices concerned.

The present ordinance is not applicable to persons physically unfit and students.

Tatuta Arriving on Sept. 27

The Anglo-Japanese exchange ship, Tatuta Maru, 16,975 tons, is scheduled to arrive at Yokohama, from Shonan City on September 27 at 7 a.m., according to the Yomiuri.

Manchou Legation In Berlin Sponsors Celebration Concert

Domei

BERLIN, September 19.—A concert was held yesterday at the Berlin Philharmonic Hall under the auspices of the Manchoukuoan Legation in conjunction with the celebration in Hsinking of the 10th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo. The concert was attended by leading Japanese and Manchoukuo nationals as well as representatives in Berlin of countries within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and German dignitaries. A dinner party at the Manchoukuoan Legation concluded the evening's celebration.

NIPPON ARMY STUDYING DISEASES OF TROPICS

First Research Carried Out On Malaria by Medical Corps in Shonan

Domei

SHONAN CITY, September 19.—In addition to the task of protecting the Japanese soldiers from tropical diseases, the Japanese Army Medical Corps here has undertaken researches on malaria and other tropical diseases, it was learned.

The Army Medical Corps, it was said, is composed of excellent surgeons, who, upon their arrival here in June, restored the completely ruined research laboratory of the former Edward Medical University located in this city.

Research on malaria was the first problem to be tackled. With specimens of malaria-carrying mosquitos collected from Burma, Malaya and Java, the Army surgeons undertook to breed them according to different diets, an attempt which has never been made before. On the other hand, they are investigating the effect of the tropical climate on the mentality of the inhabitants, to account for the dulling of the mind which one coming from a temperate climate experiences in the tropics. Another subject under investigation is the research on the kinds of food best suited to the Japanese living in these regions. Typhoid fever and pest are also being studied.

In order to facilitate the researches, which are being somewhat handicapped by the imperfect condition of the present laboratory, arrangements are being made for the expansion of the building and the installation of up-to-date equipments.

BRITISH POLICE KILL NINE MORE IN INDIA

Deaths, Injuries, Arrests Continue to Mount as Demonstrations Rage on Unabated

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 20.—Nine Indians were killed and six others wounded as a result of a clash between Indian demonstrators and British police near Patna yesterday, according to a report received here.

In Ahmedabad, two Government officials were arrested on charges of having participated in riots.

Four railway stations were set on fire in Bombay Province, while explosions have occurred in the vicinity of the police station in Karachi.

Meanwhile, 18 Indians were sentenced to from six to nine months imprisonment in Wardha today, on charges of violating the anti-demonstration law. In this connection, Feroz Gandhi, son-in-law of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, has been sentenced to one year imprisonment, it is reported.

Today's Press Comments

Tuesday, September 22, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

America Unmasked

MIYAKO—How generously Japan has been treating the enemy subjects since the opening of the War of Greater East Asia has been fully investigated and testified to by the International Red Cross committee.

However, America, flabbergasted at the successive reverses, has recently made radiocasts to the world alleging that Americans who have returned home on exchange ships were maltreated during their internment in Japan.

That such false American propaganda has as its aim the covering up of the successive defeats and the concealment of America's own wickedness has been made clear by Tomokazu Hori, spokesman of the Board of Information.

We are now informed that America, all-time preacher of humanism, has recently been giving inhuman treatment to the Japanese in America. This has aroused considerable indignation on our part. Our indignation has been deepened as we heard of the Honda case explained by Kiwao Okumura, Vice-President of the Board of Information.

America and Britain, holding up humanism, had been applying pressure against Japan since the days of the Manchurian Incident. That the humanism which they profess is nothing but the oppression of the weak by the strong is clear in the light of the history of their land grabbing. Under the mask of humanism, they sharpen their claws and pounce upon the weaker whenever there is a chance.

Although Japan and America are at war, America must accord to enemy subjects the treatment stipulated by the International Law. Unpardonable is their maltreatment of Japanese nationals interned in America. And now America, in order to hide its own wickedness from the world, disseminates false propaganda. We are astounded at America's shamelessness.

The details of the Honda case are as have been stated. We express our heartfelt condolences to Dr. and Mrs. Honda who continued to fight for the Japanese even though they were submitted to barbarous indignities and unexpressible brutality. At the same time we must reconsider our attitude. As is clear from the recent address of Mr. Hori and from the present Honda case, the nation which we are fighting today is one which does not feel ashamed to perpetrate any sort of brutality, outrage

(Continued on Page 2)

NAZIS DESTROY 17 PILL BOXES IN STALINGRAD

Red Counter-Attacks in Northern Sector Successfully Repulsed by Germans

GIGANTIC TANK ACTION

Luftwaffe Blasts Enemy Tank Units, Land Troops, Artillery With Devastating Effect

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

BERLIN, September 20.—The German and other Axis forces in the southern sector of Stalingrad in patrol skirmishes destroyed 17 Soviet pill-boxes and took many prisoners from among the Red troops in the pill-boxes, according to a communique issued by the German Army Headquarters on Sunday.

In the northern sector, the Soviet forces on the 19th attempted counter-attacks against the Germans several times but were repulsed each time. On this day the German air forces attacked Soviet tank units and land troops with great success. However, the Luftwaffe concentrated chiefly on the Soviet artillery positions, silencing 13 guns besides blasting a large ammunition storehouse.

From other reports it is learned that the Soviet pill-boxes which were attacked by the Germans had been constructed on ground excavated to the depth of more than 15 meters, with secret passages cleverly camouflaged. Three of the pill-boxes were two-story structures, used as observation posts by the Soviets. When the Germans carried out their surprise attack on the fortifications, the commanding Soviet officer fled, but a Chief of the Staff, of the rank of Colonel, and all the officers and men of the Headquarters were taken prisoner by the Germans.

Stalingrad Battle Described

Domei

LISBON, September 20.—The gigantic battle between the Soviet defenders and the German attackers is unprecedented in the pages of war history as column after column of German tanks protected by the warplanes are rolling toward the Soviet army, according to Harold King, special Reuter's correspondent.

With the waves of German tanks approaching to a close distance, the Soviet forces have turned from long-range guns to short-range artillery as they pound at the German tanks, he said.

Meanwhile, another Reuters special correspondent, Samuel Gurevich, has reported that the fierceness of the Stalingrad battle now has undoubtedly reached its highest peak. In the streets of the northern end of the city, severe fighting is being waged between the two opposing armies, he said.

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY HEARS OF GALLANT ACTS BY AIR HEROES OF ARMY

CITATIONS

The citation granted to Captain Kuniyoshi Hotta, a company leader of the Kameyama Unit, follows:

"Captain Kuniyoshi Hotta,
Company Leader of the Kameyama Unit.

"After the above Unit lost its Commander in the strategic concentration at the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia, the above, taking command, led the Unit to southern French Indo-China.

"Ordered to raid the enemy's airfields in northern British Malay, the above at dawn on December 8, 1941, placed himself in the van of the Unit and, braving dark clouds and a heavy rain, effected two trans-ocean flights and stormed the enemy's air bases, thus striking terror into the enemy. By the raid repeated on the following day, December 9, 1941, the enemy's air bases were blasted.

"Receiving orders on December 12, 1941, to raid Penang Island, the above, leading the Unit, carried out daring attacks on enemy warships and merchantmen, blasted them and achieved remarkable results.

"On the following day, December 13, 1941, while making further raids on enemy warships and merchantmen, the above had his plane hit by powerful enemy fighter planes. Nothing daunted, the above fought on single-handed until flames burst out from his plane. The above then crashed into the enemy's land forces in the neighborhood of Kota Salung Semut and died a heroic death.

"The Captain, always composed and daring, commanded a wide respect. His composure and daring were amply manifested in the annihilative raids on British Malay and in the battles over Penang. His exploits are distinguished, while his deeds are enough to make them a paragon for the soldiers.

"Wherefore a citation is hereby granted.

April 14, 1942.

Supreme Commander of the Army Air Force
in the Malay Area."

The citation awarded Lieutenant Masafumi Kunii of the Kato Flight Unit follows:

"Lieutenant Masafumi Kunii of the Kato Flight Unit.

"The above, as a flight formation leader at the outset of the War of Greater East Asia, overcoming the darkness and the inclement weather, fully performed the duty of protecting transport fleets and thereby contributed materially to the operations by the Army.

"Until he met his heroic death on February 13, 1942, in the attack on the Palembang Airfield, the Lieutenant voluntarily bore the brunt of difficult situations at all times. By making daring charges into the enemy, by carrying out machine-gun attacks on the enemy's land forces and by searching enemy planes in the air and dealing them fatal blows, the above shot down a large number of enemy planes.

"All this is due not only to the Lieutenant's rare ability and foresightedness but also to his burning fighting spirit and strong sense of duty transcending life or death. The Lieutenant is to be considered a paragon for air fighters, while his exploits are distinguished.

"Wherefore a citation is hereby awarded.

April 29, 1942.

Supreme Commander of the Army Air Force
in the Malay Area."

Captain Hotta and Lieutenant Kunii Awarded Citations

PLUNGED TO DEATH

Contributed Greatly Toward Successful Operation of Victorious Malay Campaign

The War Ministry announced at 4 p.m. Monday that the citations granted to Captain Kuniyoshi Hotta and to Lieutenant Masafumi Kunii have been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor.

Captain Hotta was a company leader of the Kameyama Unit. At the outbreak of the war his unit commander was killed, and the Lieutenant without losing heart took his place in commanding his unit. He led his unit through the violent atmosphere over the Gulf of Siam and battered the enemy's bases in the Malay Peninsula, and served meritoriously in attacking and destroying enemy vessels. He met death on December 13 at Kota Selang Semut when he plunged his plane to earth.

Lieutenant Kunii was a member of Hero-God Kato's air unit. During the early days of the war he took part in protecting the transportation and landing operations of the Yamashita Unit. He flew the skies over the Malay Peninsula and Sumatra, and everywhere he went he contributed to the Kato Unit's remarkable record of enemy planes downed. Lieutenant Kunii was killed in action on February 13 while raiding Palembang airfield.

The War Ministry's announcement made at 4 p.m. Monday reads:

"The citations granted by the Supreme Commander of the Air Force in the Malay Area to Captain Kuniyoshi Hotta, for distinguished services rendered as acting unit commander, and to Lieutenant Masafumi Kunii, for meritorious services rendered as flight commander of the Kato Unit, have been brought to the knowledge of His Imperial Majesty."

Takes Over Command

Following is a recountal of the exploits by Captain Kuniyoshi Hotta, company leader of the Kameyama Flight Unit:

1. Annihilative Air Combat at the outset of the War.

Unit Commander Kameyama having fallen at the opening of the War, Captain Hotta, as Acting Commander of the Unit, voluntarily bore the brunt of difficult situations and performed the Unit's assignments exactly as was desired by the superior officers.

Upon orders from Unit Commander Endo, Captain Hotta at dawn on December 8, 1941, undertook the duty of destroying the enemy's air strength at the Kuala Lipis Airfield in Kelantan State. Leading an undisclosed number of planes, the Captain took off at 6:30 a.m. amidst the daybreak darkness. Overcoming bad conditions at the airfield due to a heavy rain and threading his way over Thai Bay despite inclement weather, the Captain stormed the Kuala Lipis Airfield. In the face of the enemy's intense high-angle gunfire and diving to a low altitude, the Captain blasted establishments around the airfield and set one medium-sized enemy plane aflame. He returned to his base the same day.

To give the enemy no time for counter-measures, the Captain carried out a second raid the next day. Piercing rapidly gathering dark clouds over Thai Bay and a torrential downpour, the Captain with a force of an unpublished number of planes, carried out a second trans-ocean flight. Raiding the Kuala Lipis Airfield from a low altitude at 4:45 p.m., the Captain destroyed more enemy establishments, including the runaway, set one enemy plane aflame and seriously damaged three others.

Carrying out repeated raids on the Kota Bahru and Kuala Lipis Airfields after December 9, 1941, the Captain smashed the base of the enemy planes that frequently attempted attacks on our transport fleets. This struck terror into the enemy. The enemy's air base in Kelantan State was totally destroyed and mastery of the air over Ke-

(Continued on Page 2)

ADMIRAL FORECASTS NAZI AIR RAID ON U.S.

Sterling Declares Luftwaffe Will Bomb Eastern Industrial Zones This Winter

Nichi Nichi

BUENOS AIRES, September 18.—Admiral Yates Sterling, retired, of the United States Navy, predicted that in the coming winter, German airplanes would bomb the industrial zones in the Eastern States of the United States, acording to a U.P. dispatch from New York.

It is believed that Admiral Sterling intended to arouse the fighting spirit of the United States public by making such a prediction, and his utterance is causing uneasiness among the people.

"Airplanes now used by Germany in the Eastern Front will be mostly used for bombing the United States," the retired Admiral stated. "Germany is now producing Heinkel-177 planes in a large quantity. This plane is able to carry one ton and a half of bombs, fly cross the Atlantic, bomb the United States and return to Germany. Bombs carried by these planes are made very small, but their destructive power is tremendous.

"Germany will also commence bombing England on a very large scale because she will not require many airplanes on the Eastern Front.

"Germany will give more attention to the production of airplanes and particularly fighter planes in large quantities, and will commence real bombing of England and the United States."

CAREERS DESCRIBED OF HONORED AIRMEN

Lieutenant Kunii Joined Army As Volunteer—Captain Hotta Was Scholar

Lieutenant Masafumi Kunii, the war hero who was honored by being awarded an individual citation for his acts of bravery in the air, was a native of Chikasono-mura, Nasu-gun, Tochigi Prefecture.

As soon as he was graduated from the Odawara Middle School, a prefectural institution in his native place, he joined the army as a volunteer. He was then a 19-year old boy.

He was sent to Manchoukuo where he was with a unit of the forces stationed there. He was not long in Manchoukuo before he was picked to be a student of the army aviation school for officers in Tokorozawa.

Graduating from the school, he returned to his duties in Manchoukuo.

Then the War of Greater East Asia started.

Active in the South

Presently he was active in the south, as a unit commander under the late Major-General Tateo Kato, the hero-god.

He took part in a number of battles in Malaya, Penang, Rangoon, and Singapore. Countless is the number of enemy planes which were shot down by him in dog-fights or smashed on the ground.

His death, a very heroic one, came at 10:30 a.m. on March 13, as he was guiding a parachute unit.

The entire village of Chikasono-

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PREMIER DEDICATES DONATED AIRPLANES

60,000 People Crowd Tokorozawa Airfield to Attend Impressive Ceremony

An impressive ceremony marking the dedication of the patriotic planes donated to the Army by the people of Japan was held at Tokorozawa Airfield on Monday.

The road leading from the Tokorozawa Station to the Tokorozawa Airfield was magnificently decorated with flags of the Axis countries and at the entrance of each house along the way was seen hoisted a Rising Sun flag.

The main attraction of the day, the dedication of the 127 planes donated by the nationals of Japan to the Army, was performed with all solemnity. In the center of the airfield had been placed a platform for the ceremony. Sitting on the right side of the platform were Major-General Yoshida, Chief of the Aviation Department of the General Staff Office, who was present on behalf of General Gen Sugiyama, chief of the Army General Staff, Lieutenant-General Torashiro Kawabe, Chief of the General Affairs Department of the Aviation Headquarters, and other representatives of the Army. On the left side of the platform were the representatives of those who donated the "Dai Nohon-Go", the representatives of the employees of the Tokyo Municipal Ward who donated one fighter plane, Jokichi Sasai representing the Tokyo Fishing Guild which donated one fighter plane, Tome Nakazawa representing the teachers of the national schools throughout Japan which donated two fighter planes, and many others. In addition, in front of the stand were found lined up representatives from 69 different organizations which had a part in the donation of the planes to the Army. Including audience, the number of those who were present on this day at the Tokorozawa Airfield totalled from 50,000 to 60,000.

The grand ceremony of the day commenced from 10 a.m. when Premier Hideki Tojo made his appearance on the field. Beginning with the singing of the national anthem, "Kimigayo," a series of ceremonial events took place, after which Premier Tojo took the stand. As he christened the first fighter plane, the patriotic plane No. 656, thunderous cheers arose from the crowd. Following this, each of the 127 planes was christened in order.

After the dedication of the planes, Premier Tojo presented to the donors of the planes letters of appreciation following which he delivered a speech in appreciation of the loyalty and patriotism of those who donated the planes.

The formal ceremony marking the dedication of the donated planes came to a close at 11:30 a.m. As soon as the ceremony was over, a number of planes appeared over the airfield and started a mimic aerial combat in which they showed how the daring Imperial air forces crush the American and British air forces.

Next on the day's gala program was the presentation of a dramatic scene in which a group of girls clad in gorgeous "Kimono" presented bouquets to the 77 air warriors who had ben selected from among their class-mates of the Tokorozawa, Kumagaya, and Kashizu Aviation Schools, the Aviation Officers' School, as well as of the School for Training Ground Crew, to display their aerial stunts on this day.

TO OPEN JAPANESE SCHOOL

Will Be Started by Overseas Chinese Resident in Cholon

Domei

SAIGON, September 20.—Feeling the need of learning Japanese in order to promote cultural relations between Japan and China, overseas Chinese resident in southern French Indo-China will open a Japanese language school from October 1 in Cholon.

The study of Japanese has become increasingly popular in French Indo-China, with the result that language schools established by Japanese residents here are packed with enthusiastic Annamese students.

OBSERVES AVIATION DAY

Hankow Holds Glider Exhibition As Highlights of Day

Domei

HANKOW, September 20.—Various aeronautical exhibitions and demonstrations were held here today as Hankow observed Aviation Day in conjunction with Japan's third observance of the annual event.

The aerial holiday was featured here by a glider competition held by the East Asia Students' Aviation League, while approximately 1000 primary school children attended a large-scale model aircraft demonstration.

Italian Medals Awarded

For the brilliant results achieved by the Imperial Japanese Navy, Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Navy Minister (right), and Admiral Osami Nagano, Chief of the Naval General Staff, have been decorated with the Order of St. Maurice of Italy, dated March 12, by King Victor Emmanuel III. The Orders were presented by the Italian Ambassador to Japan, Mario Indelli (left), who, accompanied by military attaches, visited the Navy Ministry on Monday. The Order of St. Maurice corresponds to the First Class Order of Merit with the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun of Japan and it follows the Order of Annonciade, which is the highest Order in Italy.

JUDAISM SCORED BY FORMER ENVOY

(Continued From Page 1)

first sight the present war may appear to be somewhat different from any of the past wars which Japan waged in that it is blended into the war of Germany and Italy and that not only are these three Powers fighting in concert but they are pledged to one another to collaborate wholeheartedly for the creation of a new order after the war. But with regard to the new order referred to, it is made clear in the preamble to the Tripartite Pact that it is an order which should secure to each nation its proper place so as to furnish the pre-requisite for a permanent peace. This clearly refers to the Imperial mission of "Hakko Ichiu," (the whole world under one roof or universal brotherhood) and it may justly be assumed that both Germany and Italy recognize that it is in perfect accord with their own war aims. Inasmuch as it is Japan's principle that has thus become the guiding principle of the Axis partners, there can be no room for doubt as to the real character of the present war. During the 2,600 years that have passed since the founding of the country, the Divine Land of Japan, hiding her light under the bushel, has cultivated virtues and absorbed foreign culture assiduously, while content, with regard to world problems, with a rather passive role. In the proper order of things and in the fullness of time she has now come forward to lead the entire mankind along the road indicated by the grand ideals underlying the foundation of this country. This is what the present war means. It is a holy war if there ever was one in history. It is indeed inconceivable that such a war will go the way of all the meaningless and unjustifiable wars in the past.

In order to make the meaning of the present war even clearer, it is necessary to study who are our true enemies and what is the character of these enemies. It is commonly said that the second European war means a conflict between the democracy of America, Britain and France and the totalitarianism of Germany and Italy. It is also defined by some as a war between Hitler and Jews. It is Nazi Germany that has laid bare most vividly the true character of Judaism. It is quite natural in the Nazis who have deeply studied the causes of the defeat of their country in the last War and who witnessed the very outrageous conduct of Jews in post-bellum Germany. They realized that in order to save the German people from ruin, it was imperative that liberal, individualistic and communistic views of the world, with which Jews attempt to demoralize mankind, should be swept completely out of their country. As one supplanting these objectionable ideas, they adopted totalitarianism.

Not only has totalitarianism served the useful purpose of frustrating Jewish intrigues but it embodies a sound principle which is calculated to bring back into the right course the Western world which has long been cursed with individualistic view of life. Nazi Germany does not, however, claim that it embodies a perfect and impeccable system. They have always declared that totalitarianism is "not for export." Nazi Germany never dreamt of waging a war for the purpose of forcing totalitarianism on other nations. On the other hand, Britain, America and France made light of Germany's and Italy's view of a new world, which they held up for ridicule. It is not, therefore, correct to say, at least in so far as these principal warring countries are concerned, that their different outlooks on the world furnished the cause of the war. It was the Jewey who felt themselves most seriously menaced by the new principle of Germany and Italy. The Jewish people themselves never beleave in liberalism, individualism or communism. On the contrary, they know full well that such ideas are sure to cause the decline of mankind. It is because of this knowledge that they have made use of these ideas as means to undermine the life of non-Jewish peoples whom they hate and curse.

The ideal of the Jewish people is to establish hegemony over the world by bringing about the decline of other peoples and enforce a form of oligarchy which may be termed theocracy. When they have attained their object by the grace of Jehovah, their racial god, they propose in return to make the entire mankind revere his deity as the Almighty.

For the satisfaction of this inordinate ambition on the part of a minority people who have lost their fatherland, a world as it was prior to the outbreak of the present war in which each individual was god unto himself, keen on materialistic gains and given to pugnacity—a world which was reduced to an inorganic state—was admirably fit. It was due to such circumstances that they could gain a firm hold on Britain, America, France and the Soviet Union. It was the Nazis and Fascists that quickly saw through Jewish secret designs and adopted effectual measures to counter them. The Jews naturally regarded them as their formidable enemies whom they made up their minds to destroy. Britain, America and France, who were simply afraid of being deprived by "Have-nots" like Germany and Italy of the ill-gotten wealth which they had accumulated in the past, easily allowed themselves to be driven into the war. Had Germany and Italy adopted democratic or communistic principles and been content, like other nations, to do Jewish biddings, there could not have been the recurrence of war in Europe. This was what the Jewish people desired most, and, in fact, they did everything possible to bring about such a state of things. Their efforts were, for a time, partially successful. The complete success of their efforts would have entirely isolated Japan in the world, as can easily be imagined if one recalls the bitter experience which Japan had to go through in the League of Nations when Jewish influence was dominent prior to the rise of the Nazis to power in Germany. The Jewish influence which seeks to monopolize the world and present it to Jehovah, a lowly and vicious racial god made up by them, in order to satisfy both their desire for vengeance and their selfish materialism is absolutely incompatible with the Japanese Imperial Throne which is charged with the heavenly mission of making the world one big family in which all men and races of men can live in security and happiness. When we study the character and ambitions of the Jewish people and compare them with the fundamental principles of Japan's national polity, it will be clear to us that the present war is essentially a conflict between the Japanese view of the world and that of the Jews.

It is hardly necessary to say that the first thing for us to do is to defeat America and Britain who are actually fighting Japan, but it is at the same time well for us to keep in mind that these countries are, in actuality, puppets in the Jewish hands. People talk glibly of the Anglo-Saxon domination of the world, but it is, as a matter of fact, a Jewish domination in disguise which was all but realized. In Britain, America, France and the Soviet Union, the Jewish oligarchy is actually in existence; the Jews are rulers over an invisible world in which these countries are linked together. Inasmuch, however, as the world which they have created with a view to presenting it to Jehovah, their god, is built on a mass of falsehoods, intriguings and extortions, it is inherently weak, despite its outward appearances of strength. In order to ensure its prosperity, it is necessary for the entire world to dance to the Jewish tune. Its fate was doomed therefore, the instant sturdy peoples detected the secret of the Jewish jugglery and determindly rose to defeat it. Their kingdom is now speedily crumbling. In their last desperate efforts to save themselves, they are throwing everything, man and material, under their control into the war with a ravishness unheard of. As their very destiny is at stake, they will not easily give in. Absolutely indifferent to the interests and welfare of the countries and nations on which they are parasitic, they will not hesitate to exact any amount of sacrifice. Such efforts should not be misconstrued as embodying the courage and determination of the nations themselves. The question is how much longer these nations will suffer themselves to be led by the rose by the Jews.

The national traits of the British and American peoples are peculiarly vulnerable to Jewish intrigues. This, coupled with various historical circumstances of long standing, has evidently brought these nations hopelessly under the Jewish spell. It will be no easy task, therefore, to awaken them. Their salvation can perhaps come only after defeat in war or internal disintegration. As for ourselves, we should not dream of an easy victory and must be ready to make superhuman exertions for many years to come. In any case, it is certain that the Jewish world, which defies god and man, will go to rank and ruin. A prolonged war, after their loss of Europe and Asia, will only serve to accelerate their downfall.

Even if the prolongation of the conflict is inevitable, the present war is a war of construction. For the Axis Powers who have been purged of the malign Jewish influence, it is not simply a war of destruction, attrition or impoverishment. As the work of construction, internal and external, progresses, the future of the Axis Powers will go on growing brighter. The present war should not be regarded in the same light as the Hundred Years' War in the past.

French Resistance Firm

Domei

VICHY, September 20.—As British forces which have invaded Madagascar Island from the northwest have reached a point about 80 miles from the capital, Antananarivo, Governor Leon Annet has moved the military headquarters to a city in the southern part of the island and is still continuing hostilities, it was reliably learned here today.

Thai Evacuees Return

Domei

BANGKOK, September 21.—A group of 42 Thai evacuees from Britain, including P. M. Vmolnart, former Thai Minister to the Court of St. James, and Lieutenant Prasong Kittasangka, son of Premier Luang Pibul Songgram of Thailand, arrived here at 2:30 p.m. today from Shonan City. The party arrived at Shonan City on September 16 on board the exchange ship, Tatuta Maru.

CAREERS GIVEN OF ARMY HEROES

(Continued From Page 1)

mura has expressed heartfelt gratitude to the hero, whose deeds of heroism in battle made his village known to the outside world.

Lieutenant Kunii was the second son of Isao Kunii, 56.

His wife, 27 years old, with her two children, a 4-year old girl and a boy baby, are living at [illegible], Otawara-gun, of the same prefecture of Tochigi.

Reporter Calls on Widow

A Domei reporter called on the widow of the honored war-hero at her house to get glimpse of the hero as he appeared to her.

"My husband was affectionate to his children," the Domei man was told by her.

"I am sure that when he went to the front for the last time, he was determined to die. Before he went, he saw to it that the infant just born to us had a name. He already had chosen his posthumous name when he was with us for the last time.

"He was a bit of an amateur cameraman. He drank a little. But he did not smoke tobacco.

"We felt greatly honored by the public recognition of the military services rendered by my husband."

The Domei man next called on the war-hero's parents who live not far from where his family is living.

The hero's father happened to be at work in the fields.

The reporter was told by the hero's mother who was at home, "My son, son of a humble peasant, has been highly honored," she said. "He himself was not great in any sense. He was under Unit Commander Kato, and was guided by his superiors. That, I believe, is the whole explanation of how my son came to be honored."

Classmate Describes Hero

Tadashi Motozawa, teacher at the Otawara girls' high school, who was in the same class with Lieutenant Kunii at the Odawara middle school, gave to the Domei reporter an account of how the war-hero appeared to him while they were class-mates.

"Lieutenant Kunii," he told the reporter, "did not speak much, and was a very quiet man. He was earnest and had tenacity of purpose. If a thing interested him, he studied it diligently, and he did not stop until he was through with it.

"His was a scientific mind. I remember how as a 15-year old boy he made a miniature plane which was a real wonder. Once he built an electric car fitted with an electric battery, and got it to run about the room."

Captain Hotta From Miye

Captain Kuniyoshi Hotta, who along with Lieutenant Kunii, is the recipient of the highest honor to which a Japanese soldier can aspire, hailed from Tsubaki-mura, Suzuka-gun, Miye Prefecture.

He saw active service in North China following the outbreak of the China Affair.

Later, he was recalled home to take the post of an instructor at the Military Academy. In April last year he saw service again in China. This time the theater of his activity lay in Central China.

Sent to Malay Front

Upon the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, he was sent to the Malay front. It was on this front that he achieved the feats which have earned him the highest honor which can be attained by a Japanese soldier.

His parents gave the following account of the hero to Domei:

"As a boy Captain Hotta was taciturn, and reserved in manner.

"He was a hard worker at his lessons. He had as his motto a poem about learning by the Emperor Meiji. He himself made copies of the poem and had them pasted on the title-page of his school text books. He was always at the head of his class.

"His middle school was eight miles from our house. He made it a point to go to school and back on foot. It was very rarely that he absented himself from school through his five-year course.

"After he joined the army, he used to send presents to us on Sundays."

Captain Hotta had a younger brother and sister. The brother, a 22-year-old boy, will join the army at the end of this year.

Domei interviewed the war hero's wife, who with her only child, a two-year old, is staying with a relative at Kawasaki-mura, not far from where the hero's parents are living.

Interested in Nippon Seishin

The hero as he appeared to his wife, reports Domei, was a man preoccupied with the study of the spirit of Japan.

"I have no doubt," she told the news agency, "that my husband died in the manner of a man whose life object was to become a true Japanese.

"My husband was extremely happy when our first child was born on September 9 last year. He told me in his last letter to me that he was quite ready to die at any moment, now that he had had his heir. He expressed a wish that our child would carry on his tradition."

His Majesty Sends Congratulatory Wire To King of Thailand

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan was graciously pleased to send a telegram of congratulations to His Majesty King Ananda Mahidol Rama VIII of Thailand on the occasion of his 17th birthday on September 20.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

and bestiality. Fighting this sort of country which calls itself a nation, we must destroy it, beat it down until it can never again rise to afflict mankind. We must fight and fight until its evil existence is obliterated. We must wipe America and Britain off the face of this earth. We must not let our indignation end at merely being an individual one.

It is not always good to compare our good to the enemy's evil. To expose another's evil is sometimes to belittle one's self. But in such a case as the present one, America's brutal action should be made known to the whole world. America entered the first World War mouthing the phrase "for humanity." And in this current war it is crying the same thing. If their "humanity" is such a thing as this they have shown, we are in a position to show the world true humanity. We do not simply condemn America as an enemy nation, we condemn it as the enemy of humanity.

New Stage of German Soviet War

CHUGAI—A severe battle for Stalingrad, main gate to the northern Caucasus, is going on between German and Soviet forces. The outcome of this struggle will be decisive of the whole world war. The Germans are attacking the Soviet citadel from three sides and a report says that they have reached the Volga River after breaking through the defenses in the central portion of the city. The irresistible manner in which the Germans are closing in upon Stalingrad would seem to leave the defenders of the citadel no alternative but to surrender or be annihilated.

In the event of the fall of Stalingrad the Soviets will find themselves at a great disadvantage militarily and from the point of materials. On the other hand, there will be a material strengthening of the position of the German forces.

The capture of Stalingrad is bound to bring about a change in relations between the Soviet Union and America and Britain. In the early part of the current German offensive on the eastern front there was a stiffening of the attitude of the Soviet press toward America and Britain. Things seemed to have improved following the visit of the British Prime Minister to Moscow.

The American and British proposal of a second front against Germany has yet to be redeemed. The fall of Stalingrad will make it impossible for any substantial American or British aid to reach the Soviet Union to aid which these countries would have the world believe they are about to open up a second front, although it is manifest that the proposed step is to promote their own interests.

Hero-God of the Air Honored

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The exploits rendered by the late Major-General Tateo Kato, who on May 22 died a most glorious death after encountering an enemy plane of the Blenheim type in the aerial combat which took place near Akyab on the Burma front, are unprecedented in the war annals of Japan. Prior to his death the late Major-General Kato was awarded seven citations for his meritorious services.

Today ushers in the day on which he laid down his life for the sake of the country and therefore solemn funeral services are to be performed at the Tsukiji Honganji Temple. The services are to be rendered under the auspices of the Army, in view of the fact that his services rendered deserve unparalleled commendation.

Following the glorious death of the late Major-General Tateo Kato, the resplendent exploits rendered by him in the different aerial combats in which he engaged the enemy forces were brought to the attention of His Majesty the Emperor and since he was not only honored with the posthumous citations but the respect and appreciation of the entire nation were aroused for laudable services he rendered for the sake of the country. His life, how he was brought up and educated, or the family circumstances and environmental conditions under which he was brought up were carefully studied by the Army authorities and he was awarded the highest honors when they decided to repute him to be the exemplary and model airman, the Hero-God of the Air.

One who is capable of controlling the air is also capable of controlling the land and sea. The present era calls for the advent of those who are capable of controlling the air, the land and the sea. In order to win the final decisive battle of the current War of Greater East Asia, the prerequisite to it is to gain control of the air. Moreover, the future development and prosperity of Japan is undoubtedly premised on the development and progress of its aeronautics. Today, on the occasion of the funeral services of the late Major-General Kato, the most profound consolation for the departed soul of the Hero-God should be at the same time the most deep respect and appreciation for the laudable deeds displayed by the Hero-God of the Air.

Registration Ordered

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 20.—President Getulio Dornelles Vargas of Brazil today issued a Presidential decree ordering the immediate registration of Japanese, German and Italian nationals in Brazil, reflecting the intensified oppression of Axis nationals in Brazil, according to a Rio de Janeiro dispatch.

CITATIONS GIVEN ARMY AIR HEROES

(Continued From Page 1)

lantan fell into Japanese hands.

2. Raids on and around Penang Island.

Ordered on December 12, 1941, to raid Penang Island, the Captain with a force of 10 odd planes, commenced attacks on the enemy's sea-craft anchoring in Penang Port. Between 12:50 and 1:40 a.m. the Captain, defying severe gunfire from an enemy cruiser, dived low and inflicted direct hits on three 1,000-ton class merchantmen and seriously damaged them.

The following day, December 13, 1941, Unit Commander Endo with the main force of the Unit continued raids on enemy sea-craft around Penang. Captain Hotta, with several planes following behind him, took off at 9:50 a.m. He dealt direct hits on a 6,000-ton class merchantman. Five enemy planes came swooping on the Captain, who, single-handed, fought desperately. Alas! flames burst out from his plane. The Captain crashed into an enemy land force at Kota Selang Semut, about 20 kilometers southeast of Alor Star, and met a heroic end.

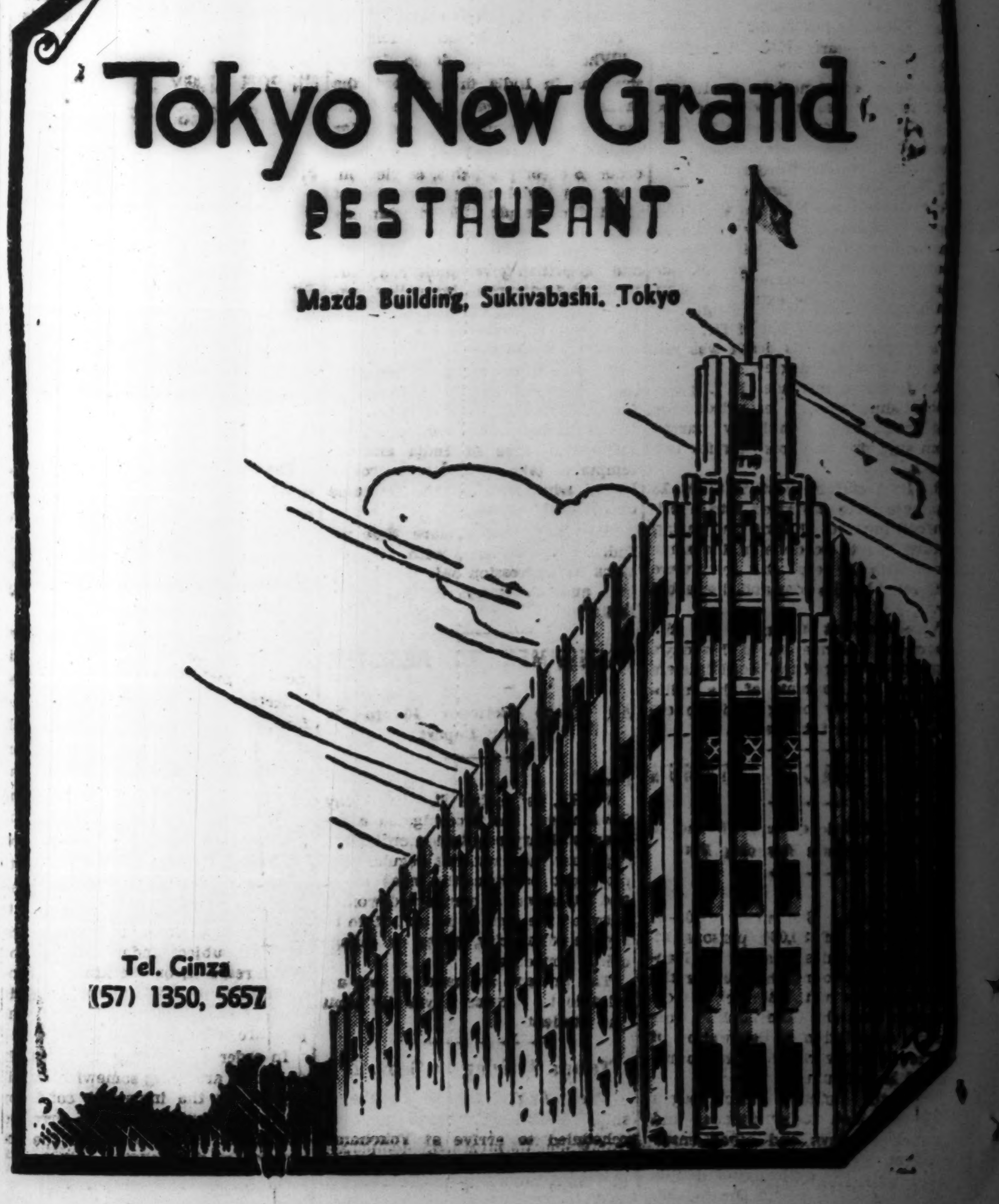
Assault on Penang

Completing his mission in protecting the transportation of the Yamashita Unit at the outbreak of the war, Lieutenant Kunii, on December 9 took part in the assault upon Penang, and attacking from an extremely low altitude burned and destroyed four enemy planes. On this day the Kato Unit knocked down or destroyed seven planes and the four planes destroyed by Lieutenant Kunii amounted to over half of the unit's total for the day.

On December 22, when the unit raided the field at Kuala Lumpur, the Lieutenant shot down three of the five planes destroyed by the whole unit. On December 25, while protecting the Usui Bombing Unit on its raid upon Rangoon, the Lieutenant and a comrade engaged 12 enemy fighters and the Lieutenant alone shot down three. On January 17, returning from Singapore after escorting a unit of bombers as flight leader of a fighter unit, he sighted a group of Consolidated flying boats. Immediately he turned to the attack and succeeded in burning up three and seriously damaging another.

On January 18, he shot down two Buffalo fighters while patrolling the air over the southwestern sector of Singapore. On January 26 he took part in the raid upon Palembang and in spite of bad visibility destroyed two planes, and on the next day at the same place he shot down three and burned up five.

On February 13, while on the fourth raid on Palembang, the Lieutenant sighted a Hurricane rapidly gaining altitude, and immediately engaged it in combat. While fighting it, the Lieutenant's plane was hit, and knowing that to return was impossible, Lieutenant Kunii piloted his plane into the final dive.



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MOTHERS OF NIPPON LEAD SONS TO GLORY

No Sacrifice Too Great for Children's Upbringing—Stirring Case Told

The life of Japanese mothers is centered on their children and their own interest means nothing to them. For this reason they are ever ready to sacrifice their own lives for the welfare of their children. Beginning from their wedding day, the interest and concern of Japanese women are focussed on their homes, with the greatest regard for the happiness of their family members.

With the birth of their children, they dedicate their own lives to the task of bringing them up to become worthy men and women who will serve the country with all their hearts. The brave and self-sacrificing spirit of Japanese soldiers is nothing but the manifestation of their love for their country which was fostered in their hearts through the valuable influence of their mothers. Japanese mothers who are ever ready to send their husbands and sons to the front can be called courageous soldiers, who are serving their country on the home front.

Stirring Case Cited

Mrs. Fujio Takashima, whose husband was killed in the battle of Shanghai in the China Affair, is an honorable example of brave and courageous mothers. With her husband's death on October 26, she was left with three sons and one daughter. However her spirit of independence suppressed her grief and gave her the strength and determination to bring up her four children with her own hands. Her life during the last five years succeeding her husband's death, which has been filled with numerous episodes testifying to her courageous and valorous spirit, was recently related by Minoru Nakano, a popular playwright who saw front-line action at the outbreak of the China Affair and widely known as the author of "Trumpet" and "Love of Tomorrow." His narration is based on an intimate interview held with Mrs. Takashima at her home in Kagetsu-Shinmachi, Fukui City. The story, as published in the Yomiuri-Hochi, follows:

"When I first heard that Mrs. Takashima's husband was my senior comrade who fought on the battlefield in Shanghai and was unfortunately killed only a month after he was called to the colors, I felt an intimate feeling toward her even before my interview. On August 28, I left Ueno station to go to Fukui. During the trip, the ashes of a fallen hero were brought into the car in which I sat by some marines and members of the bereaved family. Everybody on the platform all paid reverence to the ashes by standing at attention, while I prayed for the peaceful repose of the war hero.

"On the following day, I called on Mrs. Takashima. Her house was a two-storied affair with the woodwork painted brownish, while a little stream flowed alongside. Welcoming me warmly, Mrs. Takashima went to prepare some tea, while I looked over the room into which I was ushered. On the alcove, I saw a Buddhist altar and a hanging-scroll. Beside them hung the photograph of her deceased husband. In the next room, I found a sewing machine and a pile of sewing materials cut into shirts. Immediately I recognized them as shirts for soldiers. Although I was previously told that she had learned sewing in order to earn some extra money to provide her children with proper education, deep emotion pulled at my heart-strings.

Prays for Soul

"Before asking particulars about her deceased husband, I lighted a sacred candle and reverently prayed for the peaceful repose of the soul of the fallen hero and offered some pears at the altar. Later she supplied the following information: 'My husband belonged to the Wakizaka Unit. After he landed on Shanghai, we heard from him only once. He was called to the colors in September and was killed in October, having served only one month. I wish he had lived at least half a year longer so that he would have been able to do more for his country. Just before he left he asked what my reaction would be if he returned safely with the honor of the Order of the Golden Kite.' I laughed and told him that I would prepare a feast for him. My husband and I both hail from Fukui Prefecture, and in 1925, we went to Hokkaido, where he became a policeman. His favorite hobby was reading, and the noise raised by the children never seemed to disturb him. He always said that he was going to send our second son to the Military Academy. Our youngest son, Yutaka is now attending the Military Preparatory Shool.' She concluded her talk by telling me that she was making it a habit to bow toward the Imperial Palace every morning, and also to pray for the welfare of her children.

Starts New Life

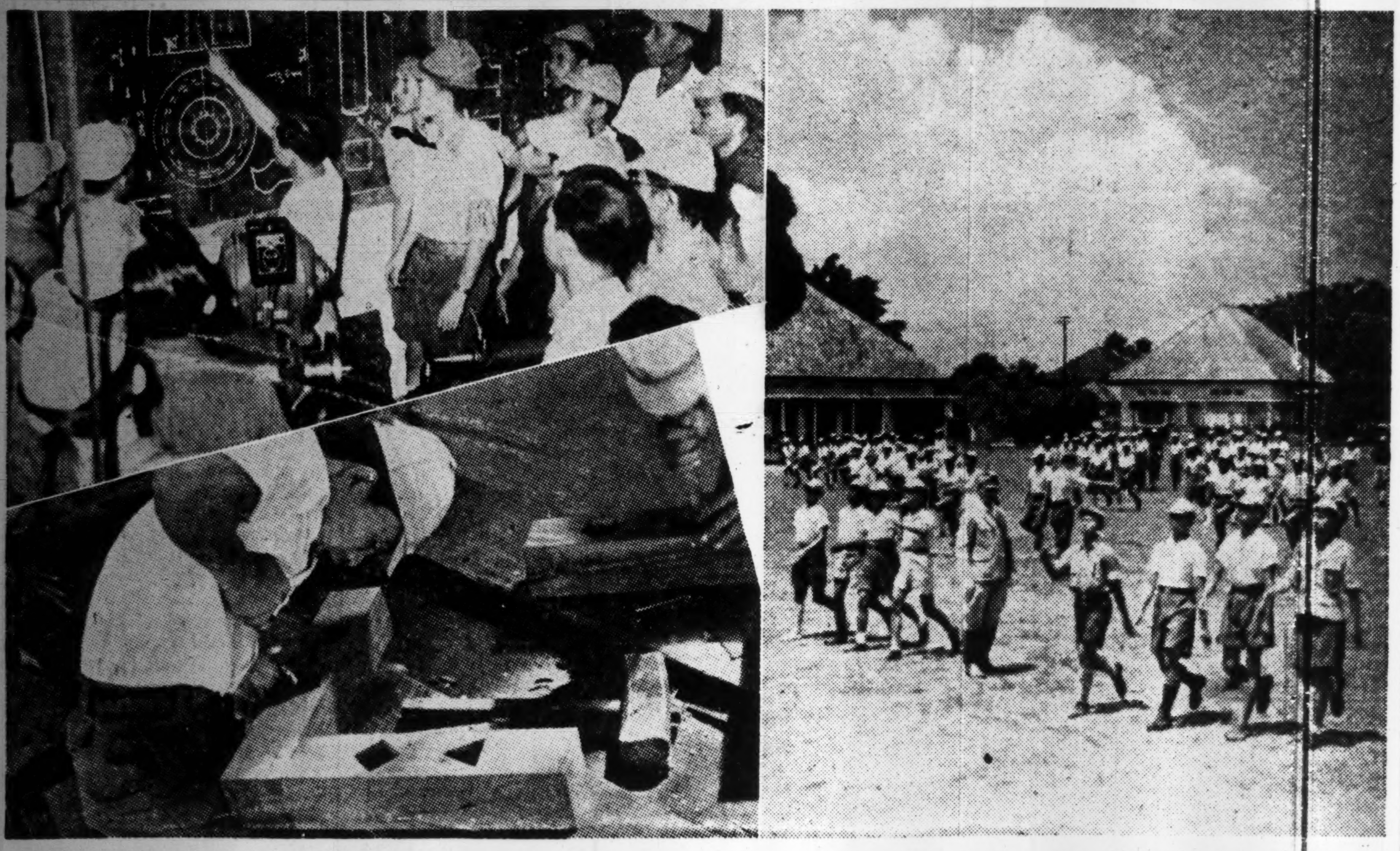
"When she first heard of her husband's death, she said she felt as if she was being pushed down into a gloomy pit of sorrow and distress. From this state of despondency, she gallantly started out on a new life for the sake of her children. I could easily imagine how hard her life must have been at the beginning, because before her husband's death, she was accustomed to a fairly comfortable life due to her husband's early promotion to the post of an assistant police inspector. With her husband's death, she returned to her native town, Sakaigun, Fukui Prefecture and daily attended a school for foreign sewing. She had to get up early in the morning to prepare meals and to do other housework before she left for the school. In the evening, she would work as late as 11 p.m. Firmly determined to give her children a good education without any charitable assistance, she refused the financial support of the Military Relief Corporation. Thus, she gave up her former life of leisure without any regret and chose a thorny one for the sake of her children.

"Her eldest son who is 20 years old, is attending the Higher Engineering School, her second son Tsutomi, 18 years of age, is a student at the Preparatory Department of the Military Academy, and her youngest son Yutaka 16 years old, is enrolled in the Military Preparatory School. Besides these three sons, she has one daughter Kimi, 22 years old, who is working at a department store.

"After a while, Kimi and Yutaka were introduced to me, and both struck me as being intelligent looking. I was more than impressed by the frank and well-mannered attitude of Yutaka when he talked clearly and politely with his hands on his knees. While speaking to me, he looked at his mother once in a while and smiled, while his mother also quietly smiled back at him. Kimi was watching her youngest brother affectionately. These three, mother, son and daughter created such an amiable atmosphere, that I almost forgot the time, being entirely absorbed in our talk.

"The greatness of Japanese mothers lies in the fact that they look outwardly small and insignificant but inwardly are great and chivalrous."

Vocational Training in South



In order to give technical training to the young men of Batavia, the Military Administration has opened a school to teach engineering and manual arts. The enrollment was over 270 and everyday to these alert students are given lessons both in theory and in practice. The students have taken advantage of every opportunity offered by the six months training period that the school has forged ahead with surprising speed within a month of its establishment. There was not one single absence. Hammer and anvil have not been given a rest under the wise tutelage of the soldier technicians. The school has taken on the atmosphere of a close bond with the soldiers. In addition to the technical training, Japanese lessons are taught to the eager student body. It is expected that the school will turn out future leaders of the wheels of industry of Java. The pictures above show (right) pupils taking part in military drills given in Japanese. Over left: An enterprising student is practising how to carve or drill holes in the shape of a circle or triangle. The material used is the famous teak wood. Top left: The pupils are being given explanations on the manipulations of the motor through diagrams and actual running.

'Co-Prosperity' Culture

Japan's Mission of Spreading Her Ideals in Greater East Asia for Weal of Native Inhabitants Stressed by Chikao Fujisawa

Anglo-American culture that has poisoned peoples within the Greater East Asiatic Co-Prosperity Sphere must be eliminated, and in its place a new culture found along that of the Japanese, says Chikao Fujisawa, Chief of the Propaganda Section of the Dai-Nippon Asia Development Federation.

In an article contributed to the Nippon Magazine, Mr. Fujisawa describes the culture of Japan, which he proposes as the model for the new culture in Greater East Asia which will assure the native inhabitants happiness and prosperity. The article follows:

The Japanese term "hinomoto" or the life origin of mankind has much significance in connection with the great accomplishments of our country since the advent of the War of Greater East Asia. This unfathomable strength of ours must appear to mankind as something supernatural. But to us who believe implicitly in the august virtue of the Imperial Throne it is all too clear to go into any detail of explanation. Suffice it to say that the Imperial House is the fountainhead of everything in our country.

Japan, which is called the Emperor's land, has come down from time immemorial or rather from the age of gods as a country ruled under a great patriarchal system. Absolutely centralized in the Imperial House, it is a nation which will continue everlastingly, and claimed to be the only sacred country on earth in this respect. This life center is chained from Amaterasu-O-Mikami, the Sun Goddess, down to the present Emperor in a long, unbroken lineage. And the Japanese also, tracing individually their common source of life to the Sun Goddess, are therefore absolutely loyal to the present ruler, thus making an astonishing collective showing in the present emergency. In token of this there is a niche set aside in every Japanese family, where the ancestors are apotheosized. These different setups in our country make the nucleus of the Japanese patriotism. While we have the length and breadth of national polity, so to speak, most of the foreign nations are denied of the core and made up of a collection of individuals, as if having only the woof and not the warp. This is where a fundamental difference exists between the Anglo-American institutions and our national structure.

The world is now witnessing a great change and it appears that the Japanese will be the center of mankind in the coming days.

Movement in Syria

A special dispatch from Istanbul, Turkey, dated July 2, has it that there is a movement afoot to found newly a great Arabian nation by shaking off the British yoke. In the movement, it is reported, the former Iraq premier Seyyid Rashid el Gailani is its political leader and Grand Mufti Haj Amin el Husslini, a Mohammedan priest of Jerusalem, its spiritual leader, thus giving the movement a politico-religious complex. And added to this will be the Druids tribe of Syria. Thus, as contemplated, Iraq (the old Babylonia), Palestine, and Transjordan will be formed into a great organization. Particularly important in this movement is the fact that the Syrian Druids are said to believe having common ancestors with the Japanese. It is sincerely hoped that they will succeed in this movement so that we may be able to make connections with them in the near future.

Moreover, it is significant that the ancient cultures of these countries have similarities with ours, that they may be inferred as having sprung from our own. For instance with the fylfot, known as the sign of four, which is used in different countries in Europe and Asia as in Japan, it is the swastika in Germany and swastica in India, although it is used in modern Europe as a symbol of anti-Semitic feeling.

Time may come when some learned scholar will set up a theory that the Garden of Eden was originally founded in our country. Where the Old Testament has much in common with our own religious rites, those Jews who are now opposing Japan, glamored by the glittering wealth of the Anglo-Americans, tending to disturb the otherwise peaceful conditions of the world, will have a day of reckoning when they realize that Moses, their ancient leader, was a student of those religious rites which happened to be ours.

In the spiritual fields Japan has demonstrated enough since the advent of the War of Greater East Asia. Such an unfathomable spiritual strength of the nation has been revealed to be justly recognized as the "mother" of mankind. There is nothing strange to this if rightly looked into. Nothing would be stranger than not being convinced of the people's solidarity and firm convictions in both the spiritual and material ways. In this sense different countries of the world are gradually coming to pay respect to us, even in the religious way. According to a Rome special dispatch of August 1, the Vatican desired to extend its sincere respect to our Imperial House.

We have to demonstrate to the world the spiritual worth of our country. Ours is the task to lead mankind to the right path, by showing our intrinsic worth, which is inseparably associated with the realization of our Hakko-ichiu or one brotherhood. Preceding this, however, it needs no gainsaying that the Japanese themselves must be convinced of their own religious faith. For this we must revive the politico-religious setup, which was dropped since the middle of Meiji era or along 1890 when our constitution was adopted. It must be accomplished through the Imperial Aid movement.

The ideal of this is to weld together our "political life" and our "religious life." Up to now such has not been obtained, to our regret. The political life has markedly leaned on politics. In this respect the politicians were only interested in immediate questions and lacked convictions for a greater outlook and statesmanship required to run the country properly.

Sovereign Sets Lead

It may be mentioned with due reverence in this connection that His Majesty the Emperor has always practiced the politico-religious ways. It is virtually the conducting of state affairs in conformity with the spirit of Our Imperial Ancestors, or perfect unity of religious faith and political affairs. Graciously it is stated in the Imperial proclamation of war that the act is done in conformity with the spirit of Our Imperial Ancestors. It is because the Emperor Himself does act in that way that our fighting forces are enjoying the heavenly grace and assistance.

But the present question confronting us at this stage of war is how to give those different peoples of Greater East Asia the benefit of such godly ways and to make them find proper places to enjoy prosperity and happiness. For attaining this it is essential to rehabilitate those native inhabitants to a healthy, vigorous state. It is to instill in them a new hope and to bring a new life to them, who have been crushed down spiritually, physically, and economically by the Americans, British, and Dutch through their extended and extensive exploitation and oppression. These advocates of democracy and human freedom have kept those poor native peoples virtually in hunger and their mental development stunted. In effect they set up a slave culture there and called it the Paradise of the South Seas.

Particularly pernicious was the British policy of "divided control," which was employed in India. Of all the ruinous attempts to which Britain aspired, this was about the worst, for it kept India enervated and almost lifeless. Britain conspired to make the Hindus and Mohammedans to fight between themselves all the time on account of their religious differences, to prevent them from using against the British rule in unison. This is where the difference comes in between the British ways and the Japanese methods, whose best example is Manchoukuo where all is happiness and prosperity and no grudge and ill-feeling is entertained against our country—a far cry from India.

Now let us turn to Burma, elaborating upon what sort of mission we have in that country. And in this connection it may be pertinent to quote what our Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, Supreme Commander of the Imperial Army Forces in the Burma Area, said upon the occasion of the setting up of a new Burma government. He said in his address of instructions to the following effect:

"Of the many causes which have been injurious to Burma's own progress and development the most outstanding factor was her internal dissension which has brought on the dispersion and dissipation of her national strength. The same applies to India. This can be taken as Britain's super-policy, against which it must be strictly warned. You Burmese are required to set the example yourselves by forgetting minor differences and uniting on major propositions. By this you can expect your national power to be repleted early. Then you can build the foundations of Burma for the Burmese. All the Burmese must stand up together with death-defying valor and determination, imbued with the noble spirit of fighting to death."

Japan's Mission

After all, our whole mission lies in the freeing of East Asiatic people from their virtual state of slavery, and to secure for them a life worth living. It is to be carried out with benevolence on the one hand and sternness on the other to wake them up from their depressed mentality into the glory of a new life. It is a spiritual regeneration, a realization of the great ideal of one brotherhood inherent with Our Imperial Way. The synonym of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere must be the Greater East Asia family sphere under our leadership. This is an implementation of our national ideal. Under the august virtue of His Majesty the Emperor, an absolute impartiality and disinterestedness will be the theme in dealing with all the peoples of East Asia, so that they may enjoy their life in fullness and happiness. Under this great policy a new administration has been already established in such leading places as Shonan Island, Java, the Philippines, and Burma.

In conjunction with this, a fishermen's association was organized in Manila on July 18. Under this plan, which was prepared by our experts, it is expected to improve the existing Philippine fishery which is at best infantile in ideas and methods, and to assure of catches to take care of 60 per cent of the domestic consumption of fish. By this, undoubtedly, the living conditions of the inhabitants will be much improved, unlike in the past under the American administration when they always had difficulty to meet their food questions. Taking advantage of the situation, England, at the consent of the United States, had the Filipinos import high-priced meats from Australia, to enrich herself by shooting this trade to her dominion. But the conditions are now changed with America gone and the route to Australia cut off, and after all is said and done it would be better for the Philippines to have enough foods through its own planning, as promoting its own fishery industry that had been left unattended while America was in the Philippines.

In conclusion we want to say that the Anglo-American ideology, which is an offspring of their vaunted culture, has been found much wanting. Because it was found wanting it started the current war. Its essential elements claimed were freedom, equality, justice, and humanity. Now in the case of freedom, where is freedom for the Indians, for instance? Where is racial equality for the Japanese and other Asiatic races? Cases of their injustice and inhumanity are too numerous to mention.

Japan aspires to set a new enlightened culture to make really possible a healthy growth and development of the native inhabitants in the Co-Prosperity Sphere who have been poisoned by the Anglo-American culture.

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2. The determination to fight until the United States and the British Empire shall have been thoroughly defeated.

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1. Slogans are to be submitted in English or Japanese and if presented in Japanese they will be translated and judged accordingly.

2. Slogans must be written on Government Postal Cards, and must include full name and address of sender. They must be sent to the Slogan Contest, the Japan Times and Advertiser, No. 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, not later than October 20, 1942.

JUDGES

3. The ten best slogans submitted by the contestants will be selected by the following judges, and the result will be announced in the Japan Times and Advertiser on November 20, 1942. The judges are:

Colonel Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters
Captain Hideo Hiraide, Sectional Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters
Akiyoshi Tajiri, Chief of the Investigation Department, Foreign Office
Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information
Renichi Yanami, Chief of Propaganda Section, Taisei-yokusan-kai
Ki Kimura, writer
Toshi Go, President, Japan Times and Advertiser.

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LIGHTING PROBLEM OF SPHERE TRACED

Oil Lamps Used Widely In All Parts of The South

SUNLIGHT HOURS DEBATED

Several books have appeared recently on the various countries in the South, but I have yet to find one that deals adequately with the daylight question in these lands.

Tropical lands, being near the Equator, receive a great amount of direct heat and light from the sun. Concerning the direct rays of the sun, there are certain primary rules:

1. The distance between the sun and the earth does not variate, whatever the time of the year. Therefore the strength of the direct rays of the sun does not change. But the intensity of light at sea-level changes with the angle with which the rays of the sun strike the earth. Thus the relative lightness or darkness at sea-level depends on this striking angle.

2. In midsummer the sun is in the north, and in midwinter the sun is in the south. The difference between the north and south positions of the sun at such times is 47 degrees. In spring and autumn the sun is halfway between these two positions.

3. The more northerly a country is in latitude, the more southerly does the sun tend to appear. The above are the three primary rules concerning the direct rays of light from the sun.

Variations

In Japan, which is in northern latitudes, the sun is generally a little south even in midsummer, and not overhead. But in Taiwan, the sun appears directly overhead in midsummer. As we go southwards, the sun tends to appear more and more northerly. When we reach the Equator the sun is exactly 23½ degrees north in midsummer. During spring and autumn the sun is directly overhead at the Equator. In winter, the sun appears 23½ degrees south.

It follows, therefore, that during summer the intensity of the sun's rays is greater at Tokyo than at the Equator. That is, Tokyo has a greater intensity of direct solar light than Shonan Island or Pontianak during the summer. In Timor, southern New Guinea or Java, the intensity of solar light is much less than in Tokyo.

What has been written above applies only to the insolation at these places at noon-time. During mornings and evenings the ratio of insolation differs greatly.

In general, during the mornings and evenings from spring to autumn, the sun tends to turn north, and the higher a country is in latitude, the greater is this turn.

For instance, at Karafuto the sun appears in the south even at noontime, but in the morning and evening it appears 30 degrees in the north. During midsummer at Tokyo the sun rises 28 degrees north, and at the Equator it rises and sets 23½ degrees north. It is only in spring and autumn that the sun rises directly East and sets directly West, irrespective of the latitude.

Accumulation

From the foregoing we know that the angle at which the sun's rays strike the earth changes with the seasons and the latitude. In general, the temperature of a place depends upon this angle. But if we pursue this logic too far, it will follow that the summer temperature of Java, for instance, is cooler than that of Karafuto. In actual fact, this is not so. There is another factor to be taken into consideration, and this is the accumulation of heat.

In Japan the greatest intensity of insolation occurs in midsummer, but the hottest days happen during the early part of August. This is due to the accumulation of heat. In Karafuto, the winter insolation is about one-third that of summer, and in Tokyo about half. Thus even if during the summer the sun's rays beat down mercilessly on the land, which during the winter has cooled down, the temperature of the land does not rise at once.

In the southern regions, there is no winter. The land has no opportunity to cool down, and so the accumulation of heat during the whole year round makes the temperature of these lands much higher than might be expected.

Electric Lights

The countries where electricity is most used for lighting purposes are Japan, America, and the countries in Central and Western Europe. In the other parts of the world, electric lighting facilities are practically non-existent, except in the cities and towns.

In the undeveloped countries, especially, the difference in the lighting facilities between the cities and the countryside is most noticeable. In other words, the standard of civilization of a country may be gauged by this difference between the lighting facilities in the cities and the countryside.

Glary Lights

The people in the towns and cities of the southern regions favor unshaded lights. In Japan, America and the countries of Central and Western Europe the people favor shaded lights, and use glareless electric bulbs.

Even in China electric bulbs made of plain, transparent glass find favor with the people, whilst colored or frosted bulbs are disliked. Everybody in Japan knows that the Taiwanese like bulbs of transparent glass. There are non-glare bulbs, just as bright as the old-fashioned transparent bulbs, but the Taiwanese seem to prefer the latter.

The street lights in China, again, are covered with globes of transparent glass, and the bulb within this globe is also of transparent glass. In Japan and other leading countries the street lights are covered with frosted glass.

It will be seen, from what has been said above, that the people of the southern regions dislike shaded or soft lights, and prefer hard, glary lights.

Oil Lamps

In Japan water-power is abundant, but in the southern countries water power is not so abundant, and so the motive power for light or heat must be oil or coal. In countries where oil or coal cannot be obtained so easily, it is natural for the municipal authorities to insist on the people economizing on their use of electricity as much as possible. In Shanghai, for instance, where coal is not easily obtainable at present, phosphorescent lights are used widely.

In the southern countries, oil lamps are used widely. Even in some of the towns, there are many houses that use oil lamps as the sole means of lighting. Oil is easy to obtain in the south, and this accounts for the popularity of oil lamps.

Until about 10 years ago, some of the towns in Central Malaya, for instance, used oil lamps for street lighting, and it was a common experience to see lamp-lighters, armed with ladders, going the rounds of the streets in the evening and in the morning. (Akira Kawasaki in Shomei. T.T.)

MENTAL COOLNESS VALUED IN FENCING

Duel by Experts Using Real Swords Is Hair-Raising Experience

MERE SKILL USELESS

From the earliest times, the Japanese were skilled as fencers, but it was with the rise of the military class in the 12th century that fencing and sword-making made such rapid progress.

Today in practising Kendo, or the art of handling a sword, bamboo swords are used, the wood being split so as to make the sword quite pliable.

The face, body and hands are protected by a mask, breast-plate, and gloves. A match consists of three contests, the one who obtains two wins out of three being the victor. The parts to be aimed at are the top of the head, the body under the arms and the sword-hand. These parts must be struck at with the edge of the sword. Thrusting is allowed at only one point—the center of the throat.

However, mere skill in overcoming an opponent is not the most important thing in Kendo; the most prized quality for a fencer is the ability to keep a calm attitude when heavily pressed and to leave no opening for an opponent.

The Butoku kai (Association for Preserving the Martial Arts) holds annual contests, as do also policemen and various schools and universities.

Fencing is part of the middle school curriculum. To see two expert fencers in action is a treat to anyone visiting Japan, especially when they use real swords, with which, of course, they only make the movements, though sometimes they miss one another's bodies by what seems to be a hair's breadth.

Only the most proficient are allowed to give such exhibitions for one false movement would mean terrible injury or even death. A Japanese sword is keen enough to cut a piece of fine silk in the air. (Y. Kagami in Japanalia)

The Cuckoo

Sanesada

I hear the cuckoo calling,
Calling, while the dawn's cold
dews are falling,
A lonely lullaby.
Yet when my eyes would seek
her,
Nought can my gaze descry
But grey mists fainter grow-
ing,
But white moon ghostly show-
ing
Pale in the morning sky!

Hototogisu

None but the waning moon of
morn
Heard the Hototogisu's cry
In anguish from her heart's-
blood torn
Thrill upwards to the paling
sky!

The Charm Of Eastern Food

The foods of Eastern Asia look good, smell good, and taste good, but that is not all. The food of a people is a subtle index to their racial characteristics. It shows whether they have imagination, philosophy, pliability, or a scientific attitude; whether they make use of natural resources at hand—the plants of the field and of the sea. . . .

The food of a people is a subtle index to their racial characteristics. It shows whether they have imagination, philosophy, pliability, or a scientific attitude; whether they make use of natural resources at hand—the plants of the field and the sea.

The natural products out of which Eastern Asians have created the foods of their daily diet are in a measure different from European parallels. Plants grow differently in different soils. The Europeans have chosen a few vegetable plants and developed them beyond recognition from their wild state; the Eastern Asians have explored and learnt to turn to man's use more plants than are dreamed of on another continent. Some people select those cuts of fish and beef that look most appetizing and chew the easiest, others have sought out the virtues of every part, wasting none without prejudice, but with a humble appreciation of life-giving forces.

These are the observations of the simple, common things that give depth and humor to the traveler's understanding of the world, and thence to reasonable self-appreciation.

Ignorance of customs should not prevent a traveler from eating strange foods in strange ways. Eating is a common necessity; sharing foods, a universal hospitality.

In Japan a delightful and new pleasure in the aesthetic amenities of dining introduces one to the philosophy that appreciation of beauty, of quiet, of meditation-provoking symbols, are as valuable to man as sensual satisfaction.

The guest, either at a home or at a restaurant, is greeted with that politeness of the Japanese that is world-famous, although not always fully appreciated. It is a deliberate politeness for the purpose of good living, based upon "noblesse oblige," and it is the natural outcome of tolerance, restraint, and world-awareness.

It is standardized, although flexible, to ensure an elastic atmosphere of dignity and enthusiasm, cordiality and reserve, in which the greatest range of human intercourse flourishes without disturbance in extremes. It is an atmosphere which gives the greatest freedom in social relationships, and it imposes responsibilities which assure that freedom.

It is natural although not spontaneous, since it is the carefully nurtured result of centuries of experience with the frictions of man and man. An air of similar agreeableness is naturally present, everywhere in the world, where men gather to dine, perhaps one of the few occasions which offer man regularly the pleasure of anticipating and satisfying desire.

Ceremony

But in Japan it is more than a matter of sitting down to eat something good. Dining is a process that has been developed into a ceremony that is designed to satisfy the needs of the stomach best by satisfying the entire body, mind, feelings, inner nature.

To this end the guest walks in a secluded garden before dinner, where nature, carefully arranged in perfect verisimilitude with a horizonwide macrocosm, creates a setting for each individual. The gardens of Japan, even those miniature ones made on trays for lack of outdoor space, better than any other areas of the world, give man a sense of his place in the scheme of the earth's plan. The gardens are the result of ages of profound thinking; they invariably give the visitor a sense of peace, of contentment, of vision, and of harmony. Harmony is perhaps the word that best sums up the effect desired in every Japanese activity. And it is perfectly exemplified by a Japanese dinner.

After the guest has felt the composure and well-being that comes from meditative observation in a garden, he is shown into a quiet-toned sweet-smelling room. The pale green grass mats smell of sweet hay, the paper screens of the walls have the luminous softness of moth's wings, the rich warmth of the unvarnished wooden ceiling and pillars reflect a loving appreciation of the grain of nature in their gentle sheen of hand-polishing.

The whole room is a neutral background for the color of the clothing and the flesh of the occupants, for the felt, but unseen, colors of their personalities. And yet there is one focal point of design in the room—a composition which unites the worldliness of people with spiritual experience, and with the garden outside, the "tokonoma," with painting or figure, beautiful and esoteric, and an arrangement of some plant that in itself expresses the knowledge of the harmony of spirit, earth, and man.

In this atmosphere of rest, where that incomparable sense of oneness with the world is fostered, and a man is relaxed but alert, dinner is served.

Individual Tray

The Japanese understand the relation of all sensory functions to the activity of each one. Each person is served individually with dishes set on a graceful tray before him. Each food is separately portioned in its own dish, chosen expressly to enhance its appreciation and appeal. Whole, small baked fish, with tail curved upward as though still plunging through a swift current, head resting on shredded water-cress, is placed on a sea-green dish, to suggest water depths. The appearance of the fish is freshened and the mind enlivened with the picture of cool streams and waving cresses that automatically come to mind.

Tiny egg plants with their lovely purple skins, of so rich a shade that it has given its name to an entire classification of porcelain decoration, are set into a shallow bowl of pale celadon, to create an affinity of colors. Bright yellow pickles in slices next to twists of brown ochre seaweeds are on a fan-shaped saucer of creamy white. The rice bowl is delicately fluted, pale grey and shaded with blue petal marks, the freshness of the morning glory, and what person can fail to remember Lady Kaga no Chiyo's famous poem:

The well-bucket taken away,
By the morning glory—
Alas, water to beg.

There will be a little dish of brown sauce for the fish, rich and enticing; there will be two slender cedar sticks with which to select each morsel, resting on a miniature pea pod, or a pale pink fish, reminding one of the undaunted carp, or the green garden. Finally, in the right-hand corner of the tray will be a soup bowl of gleaming black or lustrous red lacquer, a golden design of pawlonia leaves, or a pine branch, in fine lines across the side and cover.

And just before the meal begins a serving girl, who sits before you, will pass you a tiny bowl, hardly the size, of a cockle shell, filled with hot grass-sweet wine, and in the bowl, so carefully in the designed places, will appear to be a small fish swimming, or cherry blossoms floating—reminders of vigor and joy.

Variety of Dishes

There are infinite variations to be devised with Japanese food and with Japanese dishes to serve them in. The Japanese freely and with great feeling, adopt the shapes and colors of nature to his utensils. His foods are served plainly and undisguised. A watery, vegetable-like cucumber is set on the same tray with sweet cooked beans, a strong pickle in brine and sake, next to the crisp preserved stems of lotus. Fish is eaten in ways that pass the imagination of the Westerner. But the Japanese is the world's greatest fisherman. He eats all kinds, from tunny to the smallest minnow. Every cranny of the ocean bed has been explored in fondness for the sea's varieties. He eats his sea-food raw, when it is tenderest, and the flavor is purest, as well as prepared and salted and dried.

There are also some great dishes in the "Cordon Bleu" class, delicious preparations that deserve to be included in any fine cooking repertory. Unagi-no-Kabayaki, fresh broiled eels, their very essence brought out in a coating of "shoyu" and sweet sake; Ebi-no-Tempura, fresh shrimp delicately fried in a thin batter and served with "shoyu" and fresh-grated Japanese-radish; Sazae-no-Tsuboyaki, a shell fish cooked in its shell leaving the aroma of the sea in its fresh juice; and a dish called Imobo, taro root and cod boiled together. These are only a few of the number that are such specialities in Japan that many restaurants depend for their reputation on how they prepare one of them.

As in all lands of Buddhism the Japanese has inherited an amazingly broad knowledge of vegetation. His use of plants for food is, today, more extensive than the continental Asiatics, who were unlimited in grazing grounds, and picking up the art from nomadic neighbors, learned to develop herds of meat-sheep, cattle, and swine. So the Chinese, when time relaxed the gentle laws of Buddhism—that no sentient being should be killed—became meat eaters. With the preparation and eating of meat come rich sauces, and thus vegetables began to lose their flavor next to the bloody salt of roasted meats, and gradually vegetables and even fish are made pungent with juices and fats.

Westerners usually find Chinese food a rival to the French. And there is a close parallel, since both methods of cooking are keyed to taste, whereas the Japanese derives satisfaction from the inner essence of the product, and often the symbolic quality of its purity. When one has become accustomed to the simplicity and to the rhythm of the physical and intelligent man in Japanese dining, continental foods may seem over-rich, too pungent, excessively delicious, with the attraction of the exaggerated pleasures of a New Year's celebration.

Ancient Art

China is a land where cookery is an ancient art of cunning ingenuity, lavish in variety, the sport of the world's greatest gastronomes. Taste and comfort—eating—are the joys. Certainly there are probably more wise gourmands in the Flowery Kingdom than in the rest of the world put together, if only to judge by the number of restaurants. Peking boasts of more than fifteen hundred, all with first-class cooking.

A dinner is an array of many courses, usually from thirty to a hundred of them, arranged in exquisitely balanced order of succession. When the diner, at a Chinese banquet, is just reaching the stage of being stuffed to an uncomfortable fullness, a soup is served, calming, bland, gentle, and magically the stuffedness disappears and the appetite returns. The civilization of the ancient Romans, who habitually relieved this strain of overeating by putting their fingers down their throats, was barbaric compared with this delicate sophistication.

Chinese cookery is also closely allied with the country's venerable herb lore. There are some two thousand plants used medicinally in China today, and many of these are incorporated into cooking the food that never satiates, never palls, never cloys.

China, like France, is a country of provincial cookery, some regional specialities more outstanding than others, but all known and appreciated. Chinese dinner parties are almost always given in restaurants. In any case, great dinners at home are brought steaming hot from the restaurant, or the chef himself has been hired; thus, it is acknowledged that a good cook is a true artist and there is no substitute for him.

Dinner Party

In restaurants, dinner prices are scaled according to the number of courses and begin at so much for five persons, so much for ten, and so on. At a fine restaurant, known for its specialities, one does not drop in unexpectedly for a casual meal, a change from home cooking. A dinner is an affair, arranged days ahead of time, planned in detail between the host and the cook.

First, it must be determined whether one wishes to give a Szechuanese dinner, or something exotically southern in Kwantung cookery, or an expensive treat in Peking cooking by one of the famous old chiefs of the Imperial days. Such restaurants are still to be found on the outskirts of the Forbidden City: the Tung Hsing Lou, "The House of Eastern Prosperity," where Tzu-Hsi herself, the implacable and effete Empress Dowager, used to send for favorite dishes of Shantung cookery, or an older establishment, dating from the days of vigorous Chien Lung, the Chuan Chu Te, "The House of Accomplished Virtue," where Peking Duck is unsurpassed.

Then, after the red invitation paper has been sent around to all the invited ones—a very practical strip of paper on which the names of all the guests have been written and each one in turn as he checks his name can see who his companions will be and whether it will be discreet for him to accept—everyone goes to the restaurant, where they enter the establishment through the kitchen.

This way of entering may have had a more formidable significance in earlier days, but now it is stimulating to the mind and to the taste to see the activity of the cook and his assistants and to smell the steaming foods. Then, for hours and hours, the eating goes on. The guests sit on stools about a large round table in a private room.

The table is nearly bare when one sits down, only a small plain bowl, a porcelain spoon for the soups, a flat plate for tidbits and scraps, and ebony-black chop-sticks. Then the banquet proceeds in a seemingly endless array of special food, piled in bowls, and there is time between to give emphasis to one's appreciation both to host and cook. In restaurants today, the dishes are of an indifferent quality, usually a haphazard assortment of enameled bowls and wine pitchers, and modern plain, or Europeanized ones.

Banquet at Home

At a banquet at home, however, the dishes will be selected on the basis of the guests' ability to appreciate luxury and antiquity—elegant bowls of a quince yellow, intaglio metrical designs under the shining glaze, or gray ornately covered with a brilliant pattern of inter-twining flowers. The pleasure derived is from the rich appearance, and a luscious creamy texture that the thick glaze gives. Some are wondrously soft to the touch, having almost the living, intimate quality that makes the Chinese appreciate jade so much.

The food is brought to the guests, one dish after another, until the table is covered with varieties, bowls into which one dips one's sticks at random. Crisp toasted seeds to be split between the teeth and the oily inner nut chewed; grated vegetables in spiced vinegar; browned duck liver; strips of flaky goose fat with edges of roasted skin; thin sliced duck-egg omelet in brown sauce; tiny chicks, just hatched, served whole, glazed with a winey syrup; crab-meat in coconut cream; and cabbage shredded with almonds; preserved eggs, clear and sparkling like jellied consomme; vermicelli soup, green soup, clear soup with tender pieces of fish and meat; vegetables unknown steamed with ginseng and pork brain; braised short-ribs in a sour fruit compote.

There will always be a "piece de resistance." This may be a whole roast duck prepared in the special Peking way, a whole fish laid on a long platter, almost floating in sweet-sour sauce, or some extraordinary and extravagant treat like fresh monkey's brains. Thus the dinner reaches a climax, then gradually tapers off to the final soup, although no taste is allowed to dominate the meal. Every Chinese is in his measure a connoisseur of foods and Chinese cooking is aptly called "la cuisine celeste."

Many foods of Eastern Asia are common to both Japan and China: rice, beans and tea, for example, are ubiquitous. But all are differently prepared and differently enjoyed.

(Eastern Asia)

VARIED LIFE TRACED OF FORMER PREMIER

Was Speculator, Teacher, Official, Miner, Banker, Minister And Cabinet Leader

ASSASSINATED AT 82

One of the most remarkable men in the history of contemporary Japan is Takahashi Korekiyo (1854-1936), who experienced such vicissitudes of fortune as come to but few people.

The son of a painter in the employment of the Tokugawa Shogunate, he was adopted by one Takahashi Koretada, a footman in the employ of the Daimyo, Lord Date, of Sendai.

At 13 years of age he was sent to America for study by Lord Date, but no sooner had he arrived there than the Restoration struggle took place. Lord Date being on the side of the Shogunate, the funds which were supposed to be sent for young Takahashi's education were held up.

He had a difficult time maintaining himself in America, and it is said that he was even sold as a slave.

He returned home in 1868 and entered the Daigaku Nanko (the antecedent of the Tokyo Imperial University), but being fond of pleasure, soon gave up study and became, in turn, a speculator, a teacher of English, and a petty government official, but succeeded in nothing.

Finally, when the Patents Bureau was established he was put in charge, but with his talent recognized and a future established he was led away to work at a silver mine in Peru, whither he proceeded accompanied by engineers, officials, and laborers.

However, his dream of riches was rudely shattered, for on arrival at Peru it was found that the mine was worthless.

He joined the Bank of Japan in 1892 and worked his way up until he became its President. During the Russo-Japanese War he was sent abroad to float loans for the Government, a commission which he accomplished with outstanding success.

Later he became Finance Minister in the Yamamoto Cabinet, his first entry into politics, and he retained the position in the Hara Cabinet, became head of the Seiyukai party and finally Prime Minister.

In the successive Inukai, Saito, and Okada Cabinets he held the portfolio of Finance Minister until at the age of 82 he was assassinated as one of the victims of the February 26 Incident in 1936. A genius of finance Takahashi Korekiyo will always be remembered with affection as one who did his duty to his country and helped her through some of her most troublesome periods. (Y. Kagami in Japanalia)

KENSHIN EULOGIZED IN WAR CHRONICLES

Famous Leader of Men Was A Priest in His Young Days

WAS GREAT STRATEGIST

One of the two most famous military strategists in Japanese history is Uesugi Kenshin (1530-1578), who was also the most noted of the famous family of Uesugi descended from the Fujiwaras.

He was first named Sarumatsu, or Monkey Pine, and then Kagetora. When he was 11 years old, he tired of the ways of his weak brother, the then daimyo. He arranged affairs at home and became a priest, but later returned to Echigo to depose his brother and throw in his lot with Murakami Yoshikiyo, in the latter's ten year campaign against the famous Takeda Shingen. Kenshin and Shingen are two of the most famous military strategists in Japanese history.

In 1551 Uesugi Norimasa was defeated by the Hojo Ujiyasu and was given refuge with Kenshin at the latters castle on certain conditions, namely that Norimasa should adopt Kenshin and give him the name of Uesugi, with the title of Echigo-no-Kami.

For many years he fought by order of the Shogun against the Hojo and Takeda Shingen at the same time, and won conquest after conquest against his enemies.

In 1564 he made peace with the Hojo, and gave his sole attention to Takeda Shingen, whom he pursued into southern parts. Whilst he was away on this expedition he heard that Oda Nobunaga was besieging several of his castles in the north. Before he could personally enter upon a campaign against the dreaded Oda, then master of almost all Japan, he fell sick and died at the age of 48. He received the posthumous title of Shinko, but is more popularly known as Kenshin. (Y. Kagami in Japanalia)

Absent

Sugawara Adaijin

O cherry-blossom loved so well,
If you do not forget your lord,
Absent from you this April-
time,
Send me your fragrant message,
stored
In the safe keeping of the
breeze,
Blowing towards me! Flowers
adored,
I think of you!

MALAYAN FINANCES ADJUSTED BY ARMY

April-September Budget Works Smoothly; One for Next Term Being Drafted

INDUSTRIAL NEEDS MET

Director Hara of Financial Department Comments on Progress Made

In view of the smooth progress of the budgetary program which was laid down on an autarchic basis for enforcement in Malaya under the Japanese Military Administration from April to September inclusive, the local officials concerned in Malaya are now drafting a budget for the latter half of the current fiscal year beginning October.

With financial institutions locally set up by Japanese banks, native banks and people's banks, the economic reconstruction work in the southern regions is now stepping into the second stage of its financial stabilization. In this connection, Kyuichiro Hara, director of the financial affairs department of the Japanese Military Administration for Malaya, gives an outline of the financial phases of Malaya and Sumatra to the following effect, reports the Chugai:

"With the headquarters of the Japanese Military Administration established in Shonan City, we started the operation of our financial institutions on positive lines in April according to the budgetary schedule we had drawn up for Malaya for the first three months. As for Sumatra, we proceeded with the budgetary program with as much consideration of the autonomous capacities of the various states in the island as to the experience we had gained in Malaya. We expect to adopt a positive measure in regard to local finances from October onwards.

Industry Main Item

"The salient features of the budgetary program for Malaya are the major items of disbursements covering the cost of industrial equipment, expenditures for rehabilitation in public works for the war-trodden areas, subsidies for the encouragement of foodstuff production, and defrayal of funds for improvement of traffic for the interchange of commodities as well as the development of natural resources. At the same time, no less funds are required for the promotion of the natives' welfare, including hygienic facilities, police forces and educational institutions.

"What, then, will form the sources of revenue to offset the large disbursements, you may ask. The fact is, the major item of revenue is occupied by ground rent as well [illegible] rent of items of tax formerly imposed on the inhabitants in Malaya.

"In addition to the reven[illegible] from the fees charged for trad[illegible]enses and automobile licenses, [illegible]ave a large source of revenue f[illegible] monopolies. We also intend [illegible] resume taxation on the sale of [illegible] as w[illegible] as inheritance and the sale of r[illegible]venue stamps. We further contemplate the inauguration of customs duty in proportion to the interchange of commoditie[illegible] throu[illegible] southern region[illegible]

Tax System Retained

"In Sumatra exclusively, the prewar tax system has been continuously followed. We understand that a large variety of taxes were imposed on the native inhabitants, including road tax, corporation tax, income tax, dwelling tax and even poll tax. We think it absolutely necessary to effect a drastic reform for the adjustment of financial conditions in each state of Sumatra.

"According to our experience for the past seven months, we feel confident that a perfect autarchy can be established in Malaya. We recall that the personnel expenditure [illegible] the so-called hygienic facilities formed the major items of disbursements when Malaya was controlled by the British, whereas it deserves special notice that the Japanese Military Administration is focussing its energies on the positive development of local industries in Malaya.

"The monetary machinery in the southern regions is now being operated by means of our war scrips. In Malaya, our schedule of army scrip circulation has been carried out with remarkable success. All this is due to the declaration we made to the effect that scrips shall be at par with the local dollar in the absence of any linkage between the war scrip and Japanese currency and the absence of any enemy institution for the issue of their paper money.

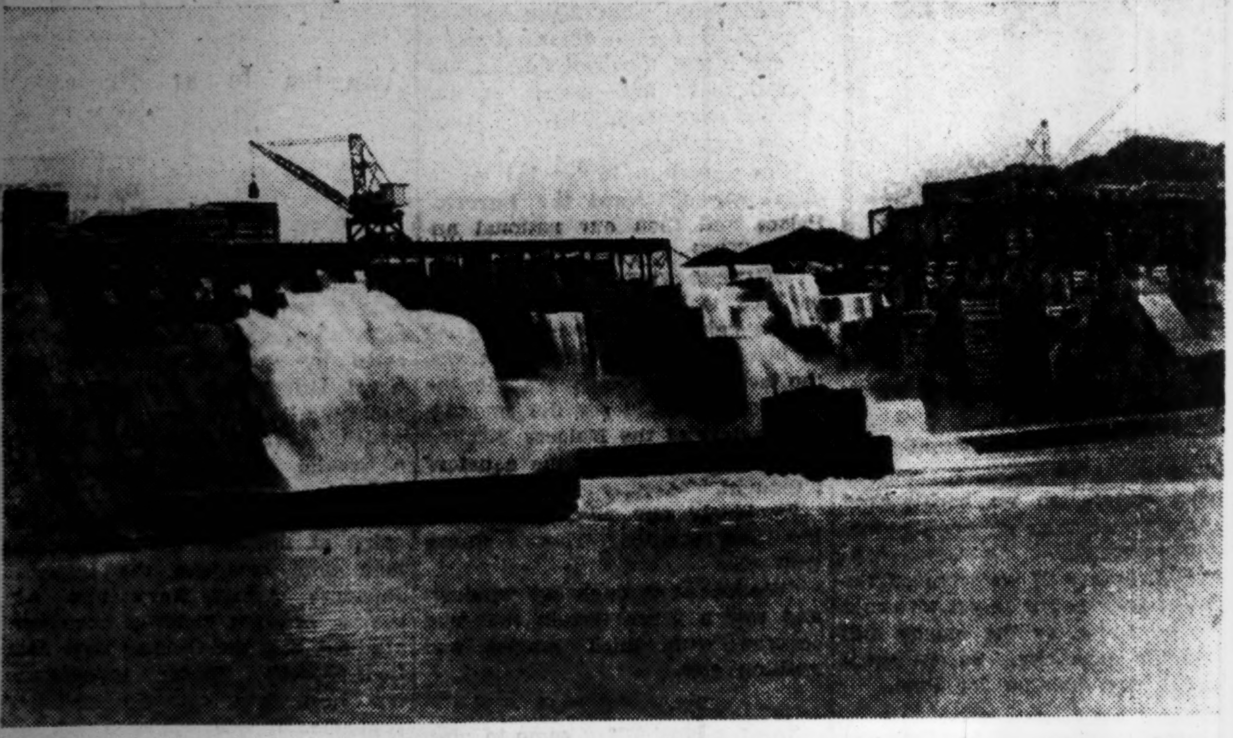
Japanese Banks Active

"On the other hand, the activities of the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Bank of Taiwan, the Chinese and Southern Bank and the People's Bank are doing much toward the development of natural resources and their rehabilitation of war-ravaged equipment and facilities.

"The Chinese and Indian banks have been allowed to resume business whereas some of Japanese banks in the southern areas have won the confidence of the natives whose deposits now amount to nearly $1,000,000. Following the occupation of the southern areas by the Japanese Forces, the local people's banks were asked to conduct pawnbroking and we hear that the majority of their customers have recovered their pledges instead of pawning afresh.

"Thanks to the smooth recovery of currency and the speedy adjustment of the financial system, there is now no fear of a vicious spiral of inflation in the southern areas. As a matter of fact, there is even a tendency to deflation in Sumatra. In the matter of commodity prices, we find prices in the whole of the southern areas not unreasonably high and there is every reason to anticipate their normalization in proportion to the gradual interchange of commodities in these areas,"

The World's Largest Dam



Larger than the Boulder Dam, the Shuifeng Dam stretches across the lower flow of the Yalu River to supply power to Manchoukuo for the development of its many still untapped resources. The dam was completed last year after four years of struggle against great engineering difficulties. The first giant throb went through the cables of its Yalu River power plant last August. The dam consists of seven separate dams which, together, comprise the world's largest lump of cement—750,000 tons went into its building. The largest of these out-towers the Boulder Dam and until the completion of the Coulee Dam in Washington it will stand supreme.

(By Courtesy of the Information Bureau, Manchoukuo State Council)

BRITISH CAN'T COPE WITH FOOD PROBLEM

Returning Repatriates Reveal True Situation Confronting Crippled Nation

On board the N.Y.K. liner Tatuta Maru, which is now speeding on her homebound voyage with a large number of repatriates, a meeting of prominent passengers took place bringing together Shinichi Uemura, Charge d'Affaires at London, Yoshitaro Yamada, first secretary to the Japanese Embassy at London, Hisaakira Kanoh, manager of the London office of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Kisashi Matsumoto, manager of the London office of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, and Army and Navy officials as well as Nichi Nichi correspondents at London and Shonan City, for an exchange of opinions on the intensifying economic situation in Britain.

A report of this meeting has been cabled by a Nichi Nichi correspondent, the gist of which runs as follows:

Mr. Yamada said, "According to the rationing system enforced on meat, nobody was allowed to buy over a shilling and a half worth in January of last year. But the ration was decreased to one shilling worth in March and it was increased to one shilling and 2 pence worth toward the end of July. The latter ration was in effect when I left England.

"In consequence of the War of Greater East Asia, a system was enforced late in January, this year, to control cereals. As for alcoholic [illegible]inks, a maximum price of 23½ [illegible]llings was fixed for a bottle of w[illegible]ky. [illegible]t, it was no easy job actually [illegible] get a single one in [illegible]

"One of [illegible]e serious problems tormenting the British people in connection with Japan's participation in the World War is that of fuel rationing. Britain is now suffering from a shortage of coal amounting to roughly 10,000,000 tons a year. Concluding that the only measure for relief of this trouble consists in lowering consumption, the Government introduced in the Parliament, a bill for the approval of a detailed schedule for coal rationing. But this bill met a strong opposition from the right wing and simultaneously gave rise to an agitation of coal miners till the Government was forced to amend [illegible] bill. This bill is due to come up sometime before this Christmas. As a matter of fact, this problem is developing into a strained pitch.

"Cloth rationing was enforced in June of last year on the point system, alloting 66 per person a year, but it was later lowered to 60.

Newspapers Curtailed

"As regards to paper, no paper wrappers have been used since last October. This year a ban has been placed on the use of paper for handbills, tags for packages and table menues, and the reclamation of waste paper has been strengthened. Anybody failing to deliver waste paper to the collectors are subjected to severe punishment. In March of this year, deliveries of paper for newspaper use were curtailed by 10 per cent, thereby compelling an all-round curtailment of newspaper circulation.

"Deliveries of gasoline have been totally discontinued except where it is of an absolute necessity."

Mr. Uemura interrupted Mr. Yamada, saying "We saw taxis ready for service at our stops in England, didn't we?"

Mr. Yamada answered: "Yes, we did, but none of them can consume over three gallons of gasoline a day. They are using reconditioned rubber tires. The British authorities promulgated regulations in quick succession for the prohibition of golf ball production.

"The reclamation of old metals was being pushed by the Government. Most of the iron stockades and fences formerly existing in London have been removed. Even abandoned tin pits were being dug up."

Mr. Matsumoto, answering the question put by a Nich Nichi correspondent formerly stationed at London, said about the food situation in Britain to the following effect:

"The total consumption of foodstuffs in Britain is estimated at 7,500,000 to 8,000,000 tons a year, but her domestic production prior to the current war was as low as 1,200,000 tons.

Production Hit Blank Wall

"In spite of the earnest wish of the British Government to realize an annual food production of 2,000,000 or 2,500,000 tons, the shortage of labor combined with the shortage of fertilizers and the lack of skill on the part of farmers will make this hardly possible. At best Britain will only be able to rely upon domestic production for about 25 per cent of her total consumption and she will have to rely on her foreign sources for the balance. Milk, potatoe, sugar and butter are the things the people desire the most."

Mr. Yamada continued: "I understand that the index of the cost of living in Britain rose from the pre-war level of 55 to 100 last May or approximately doubled. On the other hand, the index of food circulation fell from the pre-war level of 38 to 22 in January of last year."

Mr. Matsumoto said: "The food rationing system in Britain is quite different from the similar system prevailing in World War I. It was in the fourth year of World War I that the British Government enforced the food rationing system, but the present system was enforced in the beginning stage of the World War II. Another point featuring the present system is the fact that the rationing of meat, for instance, is based on prices instead of weight as was the case during the last World War."

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	129.30	— 0.10
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	95.60	— 0.10
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	99.10	+ 0.10
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.15	Same

P.I. ECONOMY STANDS ON SOLID BASIS NOW

Disappearance of 100,000,000 Pesos From Manila Before Occupation Has No Effect

The disappearance of approximately 100,000,000 pesos of Philippines currency which was in circulation in Manila immediately before the Japanese occupation of the city, can have but little affect on future economic activities in the Philippines in view of the solid foundation of the present economic system backed by the Japanese Military Administration, the Chugai Shogyo Manila correspondent reported Thursday.

Judging from the fact that Banks in Manila possessed only small holdings, and that Filipinos are unaccustomed to saving money, it is believed that the greater part of the 100,000,000 pesos in question is in the hands of Chinese traders, the report said.

According to an official survey the one peso and 50 centavo silver coins and coins of small denomination in circulation in the Philippines on December 26, 1941, aggregated only 25,000,000 pesos, the Chugai correspondent said, adding that they are valueless except as souvenirs.

It is very likely that the former Philippines authorities removed 60,000,000 pesos of currency before the outbreak of the current war, and between December 29, 1941 and January this year, more than 16,000,000 pesos were taken to Corregidor.

Part of the currency was taken to Australia by Manuel Quezon, former President, it was said.

Of the coins thrown into the sea by the enemy, about 200,000 pesos have been salvaged by the Japanese authorities, the report stated.

The Imperial Army In Action on the East Asian Front

(Continued From Page 6)

fled. By 4:50 o'clock in the evening we were subjected to six raids of similar nature by 27 planes. They could be termed properly 'nuisance raids.'

"Unfortunately we didn't have air-planes on our transports so we had to manage as best as possible. But we were able to ward off every attack successfully.

"At dawn on February 16, we were fully prepared for our attack on Palembang.

"Just then two 1,000-ton class gunboats streaked down the Musi River, without flying their national flags. It was clear that they were enemy vessels resorting to an old trick.

"Then as they approached us their guns began to bark. But we were prepared, too. Our batteries responded immediately. Three well aimed, well timed fires sent a rocking blow on one of the gunboats as it gradually disappeared into the muddy Musi waters.

"The other vessel, seeing the fate of its sister-ship, desperately sought an avenue of escape but one blow from one of our transports ripped a gaping hole in its portside and sent it to the bottom of the river.

"Black smoke was twisting toward the sky from the oil tanks which the enemy had set on fire before fleeing. Similar scenes could be seen from three other places.

"Our parachute troops had already entered the city as we began to see 'Rising Sum' flags dot the city.

"We were heartily welcomed by the Indonesians."

(The End)

WARES WELL BOUGHT ON WEEK-END MART

Long-Term Motors, New and Old, Jump ¥2.40 and ¥3.00 Respectively; Spots Active

Reflecting the week-end strength of the market, the Tokyo Stock Exchange was given over to consecutive scenes of activity yesterday, and nearly all classes of wares continued to tread the upward road.

In the long-term section, Automobile Industrial and its new topped the list of jumps, respectively advancing ¥3.00 and ¥2.40. Next came Japan Precision Machines which hit a new high of the ¥107.00 mark with a continuous gain of ¥2.70. At the same time, Toyo Ball-Bearing bounced up ¥2.40, Niigata Iron Works ¥1.70, its new ¥1.50, Ikegai Iron Works ¥1.40, Tokyo Wire Rope and Japan Piston ¥1.30 each, and Asahi Glass ¥1.00.

The short-term section was invariably quiet where moderate gains were registered by Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial, Japan Beer, new, Nichiro and Japan Fisheries.

The spot market was as active as ever. Japan Precision Machines, new stepped up ¥2.00 at one bound, Japan Oil Machinery ¥1.70, Kanto Hydro Power, new ¥1.70, Chosen Hydro Power ¥1.20 and Toyo Bearing, new ¥1.00.

Yesterday's closing prices of the prime issues in the short-term section were: Tokyo Exchange, new ¥129.30, N.Y.K. ¥111.50, Osaka Exchange, new ¥69.90, S.M.R. ¥73.50 and Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial ¥89.70.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section

	—Delivery—		
	Sept	Oct	Nov.
Kanebo Spinning (50)	151.7	152.1	152.5
Do. new (11½)	99.0	99.9	100.2
Teikoku Rayon (50)	95.1		94.5
Kanegafuchi Ind (50)	75.9	75.9	76.6
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	110.8	....	110.3
Do. new (37½)	96.0	96.5	95.8
O. S. K. (50)	100.7	102.2	102.5
Uraga Shipbuilding (50)	91.0	91.4	91.4
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	102.7	102.7	101.8
Third Section			
S. M. R. (50)	73.6	....	73.0
Do. new (12½)	40.0	....	....
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	146.5	145.0	144.7
Japan Oils & Fats (50)	67.0	67.1	67.7
Japan Beer (50)	113.0	113.0	113.0
Tropical Ind. (42½)	46.5	47.0	46.5
Sumatra Dev. new (37½)	50.3	....	50.9
Asahi Glass (50)	134.0	133.1	133.5
Toa Tobacco (50)	98.9	99.0	98.9

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	129.7	[illegible]	8.6	129.3
N. Y. K. old	111.7	[illegible]	1.1	111.5
Do. new	96.0	[illegible]	5.0	95.6
Kanebo Spinning	151.9	[illegible]	1.6	....
Do. new	99.5	[illegible]	8.8	99.1
Teikoku Rayon, n	84.4	[illegible]	2.2	82.6
Osaka Stock, new	70.3	[illegible]	69.5	69.9
Japan Steel Tube	66.9	[illegible]	6.7	66.9
Japan Oil	79.5	[illegible]	8.7	78.9
S. M. R.	73.6	[illegible]	3.5	73.5
Mitsubishi Heavy	90.3	[illegible]	89.6	89.7
Toyo Rayon, new	64.3	[illegible]	3.6	64.6
Japan Beer, new	52.4	[illegible]	1.9	52.0
Nichiro Fishery	86.3	[illegible]	6.0	86.0
Japan Fishery, new	49.6	[illegible]	9.5	49.5
Japan Sugar, new	....	[illegible]	73.8	....
Japan Mining	56.2	[illegible]	5.8	55.9
Manchou Ind.	58.0	[illegible]	7.9	....

New Textile Firm in Line

Agreement having been reached with the competent authorities, the Japan Silk and Rayon Textile Manufacturing Company (to be capitalized at ¥400,000), based on the decision passed at its meeting held on September 18 at the Gakushi Kaikan of Kanda, will shortly go through all proceedings required for the formal establishment of the company, says the Nichi Nichi.

Bill Clearings

September 21
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	245,[illegible]16	138,548
Balance	58,[illegible]89	19,227

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.
Capital .... ¥2[illegible]0,000,0000
8. 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
Nihombashi—4, Tori 2-chome, Nihombashi-ku.
Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku.
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho.
Tohoku—32 Omachi, Fukushima.
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori.
Hiroshima—87 Sarugaku-cho.
Hokkaido—1 Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo, Sapporo.
Correspondents—In the principal cities at home and abroad.
Governor: Koichi Kawakami, Esq.
Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Directors: Ryuzo Watanabe, Esq., Kenji Ito, Esq., Kisaku Matsushima, Esq., Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq., Akira Komiya, Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara, Eizaburo Sugano, Esq., Keikichi Kataoka, Esq.
1.—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (Zaidan), specified land and buildings.
2.—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures.
3.—Deposits and safe custody of valuables.
4.—Discounting of bills.
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinances.

THE RESPLENDENT DECADE

Reckless Issue of Inconvertible Currencies Under Which Manchoukuo Suffered Stopped by Ousting Of Bandit Regime; Banking Law Set

The following is an extract from the booklet "Glorious Manchou" published by Manshu Jijo Annai-jo, Hsinking, in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo.

Reflecting the disorder and confusion of currencies in circulation, there had been prior to the founding of Manchoukuo a variety of financial institutions ranging from banks on a modern system to old-fashioned organizations such as the chien-pu, chien-chung, chu-hsu-hui and tang-pu, money-changing, savings and other monetary establishments. In particular, those banks which were under the direct influence of the warlord regime, in addition to conducting ordinary banking business, were engaged in enterprises of all kinds, both commercial and industrial, issuing recklessly inconvertible money from time to time under the instructions of the warlord government. Their activities were such that there was no room for any other sort of banks to make any legitimate development.

With a view to remedying this unsatisfactory state of affairs, the new Government soon after its establishment promulgated a Bank Law on November 9, 1933.

There was, however, a grave doubt as to whether all the parties concerned would be able properly to interpret this law. The Department of Finance, therefore, dispatched its officials to various parts of the country in an effort to disseminate the real spirit of the law throughout the Empire so that the banking institutions might be guided along the correct path.

Their efforts proving successful, the banking institutions then in existence both in Manchoukuo and Kwantung Province filed their applications for business licenses, which totalled 169. Of this number, 88 applications were accepted, and 59 rejected, while seven banks were amalgamated with other banks and 15 banks withdrew their applications.

Extrality Given Japan

In applying the Bank Law, no extraterritorial right was recognized to those banks whose nationality was American, British, or of an anti-Axis nature, which did not recognize the independence of Manchoukuo, but to Japanese banks of course, this privilege was accorded.

In this way, the moneyed interests of Manchoukuo entered on a stage of epochal development revolving around the first Industrial Five-Year Plan which was started in 1937, and the national economy bade fair to make a remarkable advance under the impetus of this financial progress.

Consequently, in order to cope with the new situation which was fast developing, the Manchoukuo Government on December 24, 1938, promulgated a New Bank Law after the example of the Japanese Bank Law.

Reorganization of all banking institutions, readjustment and consolidation of small banks, strengthening and developing of local banks have since been vigorously pushed on by virtue of this new law, with gratifying results. Such has been the progress made in banking in Manchoukuo that the Empire came to have, as at the end of December 1941, 47 domestic banks, with their branches and agencies numbering 99 and 39 respectively.

Industrial Bank Established

The Industrial Bank of Manchoukuo was established on December 5, 1936, with the heavy responsibility of offering direct cooperation, through accommodation of long-term funds at low interest for industrial development, to the expansion of industrial productivity. Since its establishment, the Bank experienced a good deal of hardship until it has attained prosperity it enjoys today.

During the year 1940 the increase in deposits amounted to only ¥170,000,000, while the increase in loans were balanced at ¥250,000,000 respectively. Formerly the Bank used to depend on the Central Bank when funds were scarce, but under its present deflationary policy it accommodates loans within the limits of funds it has absorbed and accumulated.

The contributions rendered by the Bank toward promotion of foreign trade in giving financial facilities to traders at home in the form of export and import exchange, export advance and the like have also been very great. The progress of the Bank's business has been such that an increase in its capital to double the present amount, namely from ¥30,000,000 to ¥60,000,000, is under contemplation.

The Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.
Established 1880
Capital, Paid-up .. ¥100,000,000
Reserve Fund ¥147,150,000

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VICE-PRESIDENTS:
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S. ARAKAWA
DIRECTORS:
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H. Kashiwagi
Baron Koyata Iwasaki
Baron I. Morimura
K. Kodama
D. Nohara
C. Arima
K. Nishi
J. Okada
S. Asada

Head Office, Yokohama
T. OHMURA, Manager

Tokyo Branch
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J. KIYOSE, Manager

Marunouchi Agency
No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi Kojimachi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Agent

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Hoihow
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Kobe
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Correspondents at all chief commercial cities of the world.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking business transacted
For particulars apply to the Managers.

The Dai-Ichi Ginko, Ltd.
(Formerly The First National Bank)
(ESTABLISHED 1873)
CAPITAL (Paid up) ¥57,500,000
RESERVE ¥89,500,000
A Complete Banking Service
Head Office: Tokyo
BRANCHES:
Yokohama, Nagoya, Kobe, Osaka, Kyoto and other principal cities at home; Seoul, Fusan in Korea, Dairen in Manchuria.
Correspondents:—All important places at home and abroad.

The Mitsui Bank, Limited
Capital Subscribed ¥100,000,000
Capital Paid-up 60,000,000
Reserve Funds and Undivided Profits ... 95,795,067
(SEPTEMBER, 1942)
HEAD OFFICE: TOKYO
(1, Muromachi 2-chome, Nihonbashi-ku)
Inland Branches:
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THE SANWA BANK LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .... ¥ 107,200,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 72,200,000
RESERVE FUNDS 52,860,000
DEPOSITS (30/6/'42) 3,544,424,853
President: SADAHIKO NAKANE
Vice-President: KIYOHIDE OKANO
Managing Directors:
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TOKYO, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1942

A British Admission of Their Indian Trouble

British authorities have been consistently claiming that the disorders in India are not serious. According to their public announcements, the tension which flared up immediately after the arrest of Gandhi and Nehru on September 9 did not affect the masses but was confined to a small minority of agitators in limited localities. According to the British story, even this limited agitation rapidly subsided until the situation today is virtually under complete control.

Now, however, the British have admitted the falsity of their official announcements. No longer able to hide the truth, the British authorities have at last after five weeks revealed a portion of the true picture. At the second sitting of the Central Legislative Assembly meeting in New Delhi, Sir Reginald Maxwell, Secretary of the Home Department of the Government of India, on September 15 gave a comprehensive report of the destruction caused by the nationalists during the past five weeks, a report which runs entirely counter to the propaganda which the British authorities have been releasing up until now.

Maxwell revealed that the disturbances, far from being confined to political agitators in the cities, were the result of a widespread popular movement of the masses extending throughout the countryside. Extensive damage was done to the railway system so as to cripple the operations of the British Government in India. In this work of sabotage, the Indians displayed intelligent organization and direction as well as remarkable technical knowledge. Maxwell admitted that damage done to the means of communications in such strategic areas as Bihar and the eastern part of the United Provinces, was so great that troop movements from the north to the southern part of India were rendered extremely difficult.

Maxwell further revealed that there were extensive outlying districts where defending police forces, beleaguered by the entire population of the countryside, were isolated for days on end. A very large part of the railway system of the country was put out of action, and for a considerable time the important district of Bengal was completely cut off from northern India. In addition to disrupting the means of transportation, the Indians concentrated their attacks on postal and telegraph installations and on government buildings, according to Maxwell.

This revelation by the Home Secretary of the Government of India is significant in that it proves that the situation has become so serious that no amount of censorship could keep the truth hidden. To those living outside of the jurisdiction of Britain and her allies, however, the picture presented by Maxwell is not particularly startling, for enough news has been leaking out of India to indicate something of the actual situation. Those who have been following these reports know that the disturbances in India, far from subsiding, have been growing in intensity until the British authorities are at their wit's end in coping with the situation.

The latest news indicates that the railway lines in the province of Madras have been cut by Indian students cooperating with the workers, and as the result railway traffic through the province has been entirely suspended. This is an area considerably to the south of regions like the United Provinces, Bihar, and Bengal where the British authorities have admitted that communications have been cut, which shows that the disturbances are ever spreading to new areas. The disruption of transportation facilities in the province of Madras should prove particularly injurious to the British, for just to the west lies the province of Mysore with its important industrial city of Bangalore which is the center of production of munitions, airplanes, and clothing for the British army in India. The disruption of railway traffic in Madras serves to block the transportation of these war supplies to the army in eastern India.

In the meantime, Indian policemen in various districts in Bengal and Bihar are reported to be defying the order of their British superiors to fire upon or arrest the people, with the consequence that the British authorities are rushing in English police officers to disarm and arrest the Indian policemen. But what the Indians can really do if they set their minds to it is revealed by the fact that in one district in Bihar, the Indian policemen turned the tables by capturing 592 British policemen who had been sent out to arrest them. With such a situation prevailing, British authority has completely collapsed in some parts of India with the result that no effective governmental administration of any sort exists in such districts.

The belated admissions of the British authorities and the latest news reports indicate that it is perfectly warrantable to draw the conclusion that the British grip on India has been loosened to a much greater extent than has heretofore been generally realized.

Ex-Ambassador Grew's Speech

Joseph C. Grew, former United States ambassador to Japan, is apparently alarmed at the way in which the War of Greater East Asia is going for his country. Ever since his return to America through the recent diplomatic exchange arrangement, in a series of speeches he has been warning the American people of the unexpected power of Japan. In one of his speeches, in addition to his main theme of warning against the might of Japan, he unexpectedly turned to an admonition of the attitude of the American people and a defense of the actions of the leaders of the American government. The addition of this new emphasis proves better than anything else the fact that the attitude of the American people with respect to the war is far from satisfactory to the leaders of the government who are doing their best to justify themselves and to ward off the mounting public criticism against them.

For instance, former Ambassador Grew admitted that "many of those with whom I have talked since I returned to my country seem to have no real comprehension that we are fighting distant enemies not merely to preserve our national interests, but in fact to preserve our national life." This statement clearly reveals two things. The first part of the statement reveals that the American people quite naturally do not understand why their government has led them into a futile war over matters on the far side of the world which do not really concern them. It is no wonder that they do not seem to comprehend what they are fighting for! The second part of the statement reveals that the official spokesmen of the Roosevelt administration are trying their hardest to combat this public indifference by harping on the idea that not only the interests of the United States but even its national life is at stake. If it is true that the very national life of America is at stake, the lukewarm attitude of the American public is a significant and unenviable commentary on the character of the American people. But if the American people are correct in believing that the war is not really in their interests, then it is a significant and unenviable commentary on the character of the American government which would try to mislead the nation thus. In any case, this statement of Grew is a clear indication of the unsatisfactory relations which exist between the American people and their official leaders.

Grew further sharply criticized the American public for holding the attitude that although they are ready, their leaders "do not show them the way." The leaders are fully competent, he claimed, but it is the public which is not yet doing what it should. It is the people who must "get in and push to the maximum of their several capacities."

When such a spokesman as Grew is forced to go about making speeches apologizing for government policies and defending government leaders while accusing the people of not yet fully doing their duty, the contrast of a solidly united Japanese nation, a contrast which Grew himself recognizes, becomes more marked than ever. Although Grew no doubt hoped to correct and improve America's war efforts thereby, his speeches in reality have done more than ever to disclose America's hopeless lethargy and confusion and to emphasize Japan's invincible power.

THE IMPERIAL ARMY IN ACTION ON THE EAST ASIAN FRONT

By Lieutenant-Colonel Yoshi[illegible]

(From Dai-Toa Senshi)

The Battle for the East Indies

Following the surrender of Singapore, the combined forces of the United States, Britain and the Netherlands hurriedly retreated to Java where they massed their land, sea and air arms in a desperate effort to check the Japanese onslaught. But the Japanese knew no fears as the Imperial Army in cooperation with the Imperial Navy effected dauntless landings in the face of enemy fire on the Dutch islands on March 1, 1942. After nine short days, the Japanese Forces had driven the enemy into Surabaya and Bandoeng on March 9 and by 3 o'clock in the afternoon the enemy surrendered unconditionally.

The strategy the Japanese Forces employed in the Battle for the East Indies was to occupy strategic air and submarine bases which dotted the archipelago. Then, the Japanese effected their first landing in January, occupying the important air base at Tarakan situated on the eastern coast of Borneo on January 11. The following day, Menado, located on the northen tip of Celebes was occupied. By the time, the Japanese effected landings on the island of Java, they had occupied Balik Papan, Pemangkat and Banjermasin on Borneo; Kendari on Celebes; Palembang, Telok Betong, Muntok on Sumatra as well as the Amboina Islands and Dutch Timor. These important points served as bases of operations for the Japanese when attacking Java.

Although it was a known fact that the immediate occupation of the island of Java was the key to the strategy to be employed in the Battle for the East Indies, the distance of operation proved to be a major problem. Even with what weapons and stratagem the Japanese possessed it was almost impossible to carry out long distance operations.

Clear Sea Lanes

Therefore, not only was a large convoy necessary to escort numerous transports, but it was inevitable that the Japanese Forces clear the sea-lanes and the airways of enemy ships and crafts.

At the time the Japanese began their attack on Java, the United States heavy cruiser, Houston (9,050 tons) and the Australian Class A cruiser, Perth (7,040 tons), plus several other American, British and Dutch vessels were still cruising the Java Sea. Meanwhile, the Allied air arm was still in command of the Dutch East Indies skies with fine airdromes scattered thoughout the islands. Kalidjati air-field headed the list of air-bases established on the island of Java.

Moreover, there wasn't a minute to lose since reinforcements were pouring into Java from Australia. For instance, the number of troop transports needed during the winter months would be comparatively small whereas in the summer more bottoms would be required. It was extremely important that the East Indies operations be concluded during the winter months or early spring at the latest.

Tjilatjap Captured

Each move made by the Japanese was well planned. What is more, after landing on Java island in the face of deadly enemy gunfire, the Japanese rapidly moving in towards the center of the island from Rembang on the east, Bantam Gulf on the west and Ptora, midway between Rembang and Bantam Gulf, covered approximately 1,000 kilometers and isolated the enemy at three places; namely, Batavia, Bandoeng and Surabaya. It must also be remembered that one unit after landing near the eastern coast of the island at Ptora, advanced over hill and dale and captured the important naval base at Tjilatjap situated on the southern coast, which made it impossible for the enemy to flee from the island.

Thus, the Japanese gained mastery over the waters surrounding Java while the Army "war eagles" downed or destroyed on the ground 382 planes, and the Navy air units accounted for 200 enemy aircraft. Furthermore, the years of training were not in vain.

A staff officer who participated in the landing at Bantam Gulf related the following story:

"Our detachment left a certain port on the morning of February 18 and after sailing over 4,000 kilometers of the southern seas arrived in the vicinity of Java on February 23. However, we soon discovered that these waters were under enemy control as the United States heavy cruiser, Houston, the Australian A Class cruiser, Perth, and several other vessels fleeing from the Philippines were roaming these Java waters. And due to bad weather our air forces had not gained complete mastery of the air as yet.

"We expected this as we did not underestimate the enemy or those unforeseen elements which would favor the enemy in his own territory.

"If we proceeded it would be like jumping into a lion's den, so our troop transports passed the next two days at sea waiting for a favorable moment.

"Of course, we were bound to be discovered if we roamed about in enemy waters, so we backtracked the course we came for one day and again returned.

"On February 27 we were off the coast of Batavia but as yet we could take no action as the enemy still ruled the Java sky. So we spent another day, abiding for time.

Landings Made

"Close to midnight on February 28, our troop transports moved into a landing position. At 2 o'clock in the morning, the first motorboat landing party left the troop transport fleet. The second and third parties were to follow at 4 o'clock and 6 o'clock.

"Just as the first landing party left the fleet, we heard a cannon roar. Then one of our escorting destroyers responded.

"Through the hazy moonlight we spotted two enemy destroyers just 16 kilometers to our east. They had discovered our troop transports.

"Suddenly six enemy aircraft appeared above us and dropped several flare bombs, followed by scores of tracer bullets. Into this conflagration plunged our destroyers daringly.

"Just as we heaved sighs of relief our ship began to flounder as we heard a tremendous roar. One of our ships had been torpedoed while the vessel we were on was heavily damaged. Our officers and men, cool under fire, immediately made preparations to abandon ship when an enemy searchlight fell upon us. Then when the glare blinked we heard another thundering sound and suddenly a huge pillar of water rose several meters in the darkness off our portside.

"Then just as another searchlight blinked we saw a column of smoke and fire burst sky-high. Upon closer observation we discovered that one of our destroyers had scored a direct hit on an enemy destroyer.

"As our vessel continued to list, we quickly donned our life-belts and jumped into the sea in orderly fashion. While a furious battle raged between our convoy and the enemy war vessels, we swam for the enemy coast. It was already 2:30 o'clock in the morning of March 1. Swimming wasn't exactly easy as we had on our soldier's outfit, plus a life-belt, plus the fact that the sea was well coated with oil.

"Suddenly we heard the purring sound of motor launches, which having made a successful landing had returned for us. We were pulled out of the waters into the launches and immediately taken ashore.

"When dawn broke we all burst forth with hearty laughter as we noticed everyone's face was pitch black with oil.

"But we didn't have time to tidy up or dress our wounds as we immediately dashed forward. We had to strike while the iron was still hot."

The rest is history. Incidentally, Lieutenant-General Hitoshi Imamura, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the East Indies, was among the 300 who risked his life in these Java waters.

Not only did this occur at Bantam Gulf but the same, death-defying spirit took place at Rembang and Ptora.

The fact that Providence was good to the Japanese Forces can be substantiated in these three facts:

(1) If the first landing party had not departed from the transports, the Japanese losses would have been much heavier.

(2) The sea being shallow, most of the Japanese troops were able to swim ashore.

(3) Being in enemy waters, carefully watched by enemy war vessels, a twist of fate would have annihilated the Japanese Forces.

Problem of Oil Fields

Following the capitulation of Manila and the pending fall of Singapore, the Japanese Forces were well aware that the Netherlands Indies would destroy their oil fields before they fell into Japanese hands. Whatever the cost, Japan had to protect those oil islands.

To wait until after the fall of Singapore would only give the Dutch ample time for destruction so the Japanese Army took to the air and on February 14 effected successful landings of Japanese parachute troops at Palembang on the island of Sumatra.

These troops placed immediately under their control the important oil fields in the Palembang district. This is an important page in history as it is the first time parachute troops were used in the War of Greater East Asia.

A member, joining with the parachute troops, described the event as follows:

"February 14. Today is a 'red letter' day for us. It is already after 8 o'clock and the sun is well up in the southern sky.

"We calmly went about making preparations for our flight. Helmets on our heads, amulets close to our hearts, dirks and pistols at our side and our parachutes neatly packed on our hips.

"Our squadron leader led us in deep prayer toward the Imperial Palace and then our national anthem, 'Kimi ga yo.'

"After receiving final instructions, we took to the air.

"We sighted Singapore enwrapped in black smoke. Ironically, it was the last day for Singapore. In the distance we could see the emerald-like waters of the Malacca Straits.

"'We must be near the equator,' I thought.

"Suddenly our pilot pointed below and shouted, 'There's Sumatra!'

"We looked through our windows and saw a green terrain that was covered with thick jungles and nothing else.

Successful Raid

"As the Musi River came in view we knew we were near Palembang as that famous Sumatra city depended a great deal upon its river traffic. We could still see the scorched black sky over Singapore.

"Our formation separated into two units, one heading for the Palembang airdrome and the other for the Palembang oil-fields.

"'Palembang!' should our pilot as we flew over the city which sprawled along the river east to west. But fortunately not any enemy gunfire was heard as we sped on toward the air-field.

"Then spotting a broad meadow we made preparations to jump.

"But already black objects were falling out of the other planes. One, two, three, four, five.

"Just then enemy anti-aircraft batteries commenced to bark but it was too late as our parachutes began to open like huge balls of cotton. At first by twos, later by fives, still later by tens.

"The first group were in action already as they dashed after the enemy positions surrounding the air-field. Another group concentrated on an anti-aircraft battery located in the rubber forest. And after a short exchange of fire occupied both positions.

"Meanwhile, the skies began to resemble a white lily field as Japanese parachute troops continued to land.

"By evening, we had completely occupied the air-field and we soon learned that our comrades had met with equal success at the Palembang oil-fields.

"Truly, it is one of the most glorious pages written in the Greater East Asia War.

Indonesians Happy

At last the day came when the Indonesians could be liberated from 300 years of Dutch oppression, when the Indonesians could shake off the fetters of Anglo-American exploitation and return to Asia. The joy of the Indonesians and the Japanese is best told in the memos of an army correspondent who participated in the capture of Palembang. He writes:

"On the evening of February 14 our convoy of troop transports came to a halt off the lighthouse at Banka island.

"It was a moonless night.

"After a hazardous journey in which we encountered enemy planes as well as enemy submarines we anchored off Banka island. For some reason or other, the blinking lighthouse didn't impress us as being in enemy waters.

"No enemy planes came to harass our transports. All of a sudden the main force was already heading up the Musi River for Palembang, leaving behind the landing party which was scheduled to occupy Muntok island.

"Early the following morning we put to small boats and headed for Muntok island which still remained completely enwrapped in silence. As we ran our boats onto the beach fully prepared for the enemy, we felt kind of foolish when not a single enemy plane appeared nor a single bullet came flying to oppose us.

"As our soldiers jumped out of the boats onto the sandy beach they presented an unforgettable picture as they were silhouetted against the background of palmtrees.

"Still no enemy fire.

"Suddenly we received word that the island had been occupied without enemy resistance. Naturally Muntok airfield fell into our hands unopposed.

"The islanders were all for us as they welcomed us with food and conveniences and willingly acted as guides and interpreters.

"But craving for excitement I immediately boarded a launch leaving for Palembang before dawn to join the transports which left yesterday.

"In no time we caught up with the vessels as they plowed their way up the Musi River.

"Although we were in the tropics at times the tropical breeze was cold. It was stimulating as it kept us on the alert.

Enemy Attack Warded Off

"Suddenly the motors stopped. Then we could hear the roar of guns as the tropical sun began to rear its head from out of the jungles.

"At 9:40 o'clock in the morning, three enemy aircraft appeared, released several bombs pell-mell and

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JAPANESE PEOPLE MUST RENEW RESOLVE TO FIGHT TO FINISH

America Is at Present Definitely Suffering From Shortage of Materials and Bottoms

By KOZO MURAYAMA
(From the Kokusai Hyoron)

Every Japanese recognizes the fact that the War of Greater East Asia is being prosecuted by Japan to crush the old world order advocated by the United States and Great Britain for the purpose of replacing it with a new world order which embraces the establishing of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Due to the self-sacrificing Bushido spirit of the Japanese officers and men who comprise the Imperial Japanese Army, Navy and Air Forces, brilliant victories have been attained, and the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere cornerstone has been laid securely. Already fundamental developments are beginning to grow from the foundation. Moreover, as a result of Japan's overwhelming victory over the strategy of the combined Anglo-American fleet, by far the largest since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, in the Battle off the Solomon Islands, it becomes clear that the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will progress henceforth by leaps and bounds.

What is more, the German-Italian forces are rolling ahead in amazing order, stabilizing the European situation, and the Axis troops continue to score victories in the Mediterranean and on the eastern front in North Africa. Thus, the establishment of a new order in Europe is gradually becoming a reality.

These glad tidings are worthy of felicitations.

Prosperity Is Objective

The final victory of the War of Greater East Asia does not result from just merely crushing the military strength of the United States and Britain but is attained when the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is fully realized after subduing the Anglo-American forces and it begins to yield harvest for all East Asia. In other words, when prosperity comes to the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere it will mark the final victory of the War of Greater East Asia. Furthermore, since the United States and Britain are the creators and the ones responsible for the present world order, they will try to throw a monkey wrench into the smooth new world order machinery which Japan and her Axis partners are constructing. Therefore, we must never slacken our efforts as these Anglo-American forces will always be on the lookout to catch us off our guard in desperation to hinder the creation of a new world order.

For this reason even after military supremacy is established, the Anglo-American forces advocating the old world order and the Axis forces establishing a new world order will continue to oppose each other. This will even become a disorder of an internal nature as these elements will attempt to seek a means of finding an ideal and systematic standard of living as has been proved in past history.

Accordingly, not only must we be fully prepared to contribute our share in establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere but we should recall December 8, 1941 when the War of Greater East Asia broke out and restrengthen our determination to fight this war to a finish.

U.S. Having Difficulties

We must never submit, militarily, to the anti-Axis forces. It is needless to say that Chungking has been roaming on the brink of death while Britain has begun to show symptoms of weakening day by day. The shortage of bottoms and the shortage of man-power are clear-cut indications that Britain's power of resistance has dropped considerably. The problem, however, lies with the United States.

The United States, as everyone knows, commands the world's unchallenged resources, capital and productive power and at this very moment she is utilizing every means of mobilizing everybody and everything possible in this war. But, thus far, all her efforts have borne poor fruits as mobilization hasn't materialized as easily as she expected. Since the American laborers and the American farmers, who have been softened by the tender hands of the New Deal are not keen in accepting President Roosevelt's wartime economy, the Washington Government is faced with numerous difficulties in realizing its wartime economy. Moreover, the ever-increasing shortage of rubber, tin, manganese and other wartime necessities plus the increasing shortage of ships and manpower has baffled the United States with many more difficulties.

Heir to Resources

We must calmly face the facts and then strive day and night to surpass the ability and productive power set by the United States. Since the Japanese Forces have achieved brilliant results in the Southern Regions, we have fallen heir to the bountiful resources that bless these terrains. The problem is how can we go about finding the swiftest means of surpassing the United States' ability and productive capacity. This is the epochal test set before us. Furthermore, we must not forget that the methods we employ whether, economic, social or political, will become the basis of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Henceforth, the policy we adopt in reorganizing society must embrace those principles which will be employed in the construction of the New World Order. It must not include those policies listed under the old order which have proved to be the fundamental reasons for the failure of the dissipating old order. We must not use American methods in achieving our goal of surpassing ability and productive power possessed by the United States.

The reason we have been able to score such brilliant results thus far in the Greater East Asia War is due to the fact that the nation and the people have been able to suppress their egotistic individualism and work as one solid unit. We must continue to cooperate, work in the spirit of self-sacrifice and fight until the day comes when our efforts are justly awarded.

It is needless to say that the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is a big revolutionary change in society. But it must not be allowed to be caught in a confused, unbeneficial conflict involving itself, but it must be brought under control and made to produce results rapidly. The guiding spirit which prevailed during the restoration of the Imperial Rule should be brought into practice. The world is watching with critical eyes as the Japanese nation and the Japanese people go about their task for which they have assumed responsibility. We must feel a sense of pride in our responsibility and feel fully confident that we can ably fulfill our task.

New Determination Needed

This especially holds true with Japanese bureaucrats and capitalists as they must possess intelligence and discernment as well as strong conception and the non-intermittent determination to carry on. The Japanese have full faith in their history and the natural intuition which flows through the body of every Japanese. Needless to say that is the manifestation of the people to sacrifice themselves in the interest of the State. Therein lies untold strength.

It is our duty, the duty of every Japanese subject to help bring about this new historical change by cooperating until an ultimate victory is won in the Greater East Asia War.

In the Periodicals

Manchoukuo: a comprehensive pictorial presentation (in Japanese, Chinese and English). Publishers, the Asahi Shimbun-sha, Tokyo. Price ¥4. The book contains numerous pictures dealing with the various phases of the rapid development of the Manchoukuo Empire in its history of 10 years. The book has been issued under the supervision of the Information Bureau of the Manchoukuo State Council.

Tourist & Travel News, Vol. 30, No. 9, September, 1942, (in English). Publishers, the Toa Ryoko-sha, Tokyo. Leading articles: Rambling Through Hyuga Province, Cossack Life in the Sanho Region, Gakuto Kensei Bu, and Railways in Chosen.

The Sunday Mainichi, Vol. 21, No. 37 dated September 20, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Osaka Mainichi Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Price 15 sen. Feature articles: Inspection on Occupied Areas in Southern Regions, Military and Civilian Aviation, Large Tea Plantation, and Turkey.

The Shukan Asahi, Vol. 42, No. 12 dated September 20, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Asahi Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Price 15 sen. Leading articles: Travel to New Areas Under Japanese Occupation, Inspection at the Army Aviation Training Institute, and General Count Maresuke Nogi.

Lead Kindly Light

The policeman, bouncing his night stick against the paving stones, came upon a bedraggled individual who was down on his knees beneath a street light peering carefully at the ground.

"What's the matter," inquired the cop pleasantly. "Lose something?"

The citizen turned his face up, cocked two bloodshot eyes, and, still on his hands and knees, replied:

"Yup. Ish awful tough. I just losht a quarter."

"Too bad. How did it happen?"

"Hole in my pocket. Ish awful tough."

"Did you first miss it right around here?"

"No. I losht it down on the next street."

"Then what are you looking around here for?"

"The light ish better at thish corner."